FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Andropov Answers Questions on Arms Talks AA 1
[PRAVDA 25 Jan]
U.S. Charges of Treaty Violations Rebutted AA 4
'Odious Smear Blitz' [Bogachev] AA 4
'Dirty Libel' [Shalnev] AA 5
U.S. 'Violating' Commitments [Levin] AA 6
Motives Suggested [Seyful-Mulyukov] AA 7
More on 'Komissarov' Article on Missiles AA 8
[Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET 16 Jan]
Academician on Proposal To Ban Chemical Weapons AA 9
[MOSCOW NEWS 22 Jan]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Official Outlines New Food Agreement BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

WPC Calls for Arms Reduction, Elimination CC 1
[Kornilov]
Special Session Ends [Shtykov] CC 2
European Security Group Appeals for Detente CC 3
U.S. Stance at Stockholm Conference Hit CC 4
[Shishkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 22 Jan]
NATO Proposals Seek 'Ulilateral Advantages' CC 6
[Fedorov in PRAVDA 21 Jan]
Talks on Balkan Nuclear Free Zone Held CC 7
[Volkov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 21 Jan]
U.S. Withdrawal From UNESCO Criticized CC 8
'Information Imperialism' CC 8
Withdrawal Reasons 'Groundless' CC 9
[Vasilets]
Readers' Letters Question Continuation of Detente CC 10
[ARGUMENTY I FAKTY No 50, 13 Dec]

UNITED STATES

U.S. International Policy 'Will Boomerang' A 1
[Grachev in MOSCOW NEWS No 1]

CHINA

Zhao Ziyang Meets Canada's Trudeau, Ends Visit B 1

SOUTH ASIA

USSR's Reported CW Use in DRA 'Fabricated' D 1
DRA Press Says CIA Supports 'Piratic Actions' D 1
[Baykov in PRAVDA 21 Jan]
India Says Pakistan Head 'Selling' State to U.S. D 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Jan]
Indian Security Forces Detain Pakistani 'Spy' D 2
Delhi Seminar on USSR Industrial Exports Held D 3
[Korovikov in PRAVDA 21 Jan]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Jakarta Conference Debates New Information Order E 1
[Shmelyov]

EASTERN EUROPE

Further on Shalayev, Trade Delegation in CSSR F 1
Visits Truck Plant, Bratislava F 1
[Urmantsev in TRUD 19 Jan]
Concludes Talks in Prague F 3
[Urmantsev in TRUD 21 Jan]
Shalayev on U.S. Deployment F 5
[Prague PRACE]
Communique Signed F 5
Gromyko-Led Delegation To Visit Romania F 6
Poland's Defense Minister on Role of Army F 6
Polish Press on Reagan 'Softening' Sanctions F 7
Polish Deputy Premier Meets Baybakov [Warsaw] F 7
Poland's Szalajda Heads Delegation in Moscow F 7
Szalajda Meets Ryzhkov [PRAVDA 21 Jan] F 7
Details on Ryzhkov Meeting [Warsaw] F 7
Szalajda Visits Kiev F 8
Statement on Visit [Warsaw] F 8
CPSU's Ligachev Receives Polish Ambassador 13 Jan F 8
Hungarian Industry Minister in Moscow for Talks F 9
Kapolyi Meets Ryzhkov F 9
Details on Kapolyi Talks [MTI] F 9
Hungarian Official Cites Economic Ties With USSR F 9
[Rodionov in IZVESTIYA 23 Jan]
Albania Boosts Trade With Socialist Countries F 10
USSR, SFRY Goods Exchange Protocol Signed F 10

WESTERN EUROPE

USSR-French Cooperation Meeting Opens in Paris G 1
NATO Role Seen Behind FRG's 'Kiessling Affair' G 1
British Parliamentarians Arrive in USSR G 2
Efforts 'To Crush' UK Peace Demonstrators 'Fail' G 2
[Maslennikov in PRAVDA]
Belgian Party Leader Arrives in Moscow 24 Jan G 3
Portuguese-U.S. 'Close Military Contacts' Cited G 3
Spanish Parliamentarians Conclude Visit G 3
Visit Georgian Supreme Soviet G 3
Visit Georgian Academy G 4
Martinez Assesses Visit G 4
Spanish Communist Leader Outlines Party Stance G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

U.S. Warnings to Ships, Planes off Lebanon Viewed H 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Jan]
Israelis, Syrians Clash; Salvation Front Meets H 1
'Secrecy' of U.S.-Israeli Committee Talks Viewed H 2
[Shabayev]
Husayn Affirms Rejection of Camp David Accords H 3
Tudeh Leaders Sentenced for 'Subversive Actions' H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. 'Support' of S. African Actions Judged J 1
[Vinogradov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Jan]
Malagasy Party Head on U.S. Interest in Region J 3
[Myltsev, Pilnikov]
USSR-Zimbabwe Cooperation Agreement Signed J 4
[IZVESTIYA 20 Jan]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Secretary Shultz Plans To Visit Grenada K 1
Grenada Becoming U.S.-Supervised 'Prison' K 1
[Zanin]
Commentary Examines U.S. 'Occupation' of Grenada K 2
[Levchenko]
Report on Interview With Nicaragua's Ortega K 2
[PRAVDA 22 Jan]
Cuban Vice President Rodriguez Interviewed K 4
[NEW TIMES No 3 Jan]
Cuba's Perez Appreciates USSR Friendship K 8

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Vorotnikov Leads RSFSR Government Session R 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 18 Jan]
Belorussian Communist Central Committee Meets R 2
[Novikov, Simurov in PRAVDA 13 Jan]
Estonian Communist Plenum Views Economic Tasks R 4
[Kleuskiy in PRAVDA 18 Jan]
Armenian Supreme Soviet Holds Presidium R 5
[Yerevan KOMMUNIST 30 Dec]
Finance Minister's Address R 6
[SOVETEKAN AYASTAN 31 Dec]
State Planning Chairman R 8
[SOVETEKAN AYASTAN 31 Dec]
Armenian Communist Secretary Addresses Plenum R 11
[SOVETEKAN AYASTAN 22 Dec]
Grossu Addresses Moldavian CP Plenum 31 Dec R 14
[SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA 4 Jan]

P.K. Ponomarenko Funeral Held 20 January R 32
[PRAVDA 21 Jan]
Former Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Dies R 32
[TANJUG]
Second Edition of Chernenko Speeches Published R 32
Riga Gorkom First Secretary Reelected R 32
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 15 Jan]

ANDROPOV ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON ARMS TALKS

PM241921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

["Yu.V. Andropov's Answers to Questions From the Newspaper PRAVDA"]

[Text] Question: Contentions that nothing alarming is supposedly happening in the international situation and that in general the world has become "a safer place" in the present conditions have been put lately into circulation in the leading circles of the United States and NATO. Is that so?

Answer: There are no grounds for such a conclusion. The main causes of the dangerous tension in the world, which I have already had the opportunity to speak about, have not been removed. Has Europe acquired greater security with the commencement of the deployment of American missiles? Of course not. The nuclear danger has grown. This is not only our estimation. This is clearly indicated by the acute alarm of millions of Europeans. Neither have the American missiles on the European Continent consolidated the security of the United States itself. Having set itself the aim of tipping the military balance in its favor the United States compelled us to take countermeasures.

The appearance of American missiles in Europe increased not only the military but also the political tension. The talks designed to limit and substantially reduce nuclear arms have been torpedoed. Interstate relations have found themselves an atmosphere of dangerous tension.

The leaders of the United States, the U.S. Administration bear full responsibility for this turn of events. It is borne also by the governments of NATO countries who, contrary to the will of their own people, made their territory available for the U.S. missiles.

And has the world become a safer place now that in the Middle East American soldiers have joined the Israeli aggressor in fighting against the Arabs, and U.S. warships and aircraft are turning Lebanese towns and settlements into rubble?

The situation is tense in Central America where the U.S. Administration is encroaching on the independence of sovereign states. Those who contend that supposedly "nothing dangerous" is happening in the world apparently also want to erase from the memory of people the U.S. aggression against Grenada. For it is clear that the United States wants to break the power of the people and return by force of arms the hated dictators who are placemen of the United States. In the White House it is a habit to call all this a "struggle for human rights." It is impossible to imagine anything more cynical.

Imperialist brigandage is perpetrated also in other areas of the world. Such is the real situation. It is acute and dangerous. It is impermissible to display an underestimation of it.

So, one may ask, why is the present situation in the world being deliberately distorted in the statements of American leaders? First of all to try to dispel the concern of the peoples, which has been mounting with every day, over Washington's militaristic policy and to undercut the growing resistance to this policy.

It is a fact of unquestionably great importance that people everywhere are realizing increasingly the danger to peace and where it is emanating from. The struggle of millions of people for peace is another objective reality of our time.

Question: The U.S. President recently spoke out in favor of a Soviet-American dialogue. In his speech it sounded as follows: "Strength and dialogue go hand-in-hand." What is your attitude to this?

Answer: There is no need to convince us of the usefulness and expedience of dialogue. This is our policy. But the dialogue should be conducted on an equal footing and not from a position of strength, as it is proposed by Ronald Reagan. The dialogue should not be conducted for the sake of dialogue. It should be directed at the attainment of concrete accords. It should be conducted honestly and no attempts should be made to use it for selfish aims.

The American leadership, as all signs indicate, has not given up its intentions to conduct talks with us from positions of strength, from positions of threats and pressure. We resolutely reject such an approach. And in general attempts to conduct a "power diplomacy" in respect of us are a hopeless thing.

Our approach to the idea of conducting talks for the sake of talks is absolutely the same. Alas, we have already encountered such an approach by the present U.S. Administration. I would like to call to mind the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. It is no secret now that for almost 2 years the representatives of the United States in Geneva have been, so to say, beating the air. In the meantime the people in Washington were preparing for the practical deployment of new first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

We had warned many times what this would bring about. The U.S. side, by its own hands, broke up the talks in Geneva and inflicted much damage to the dialogue between the USSR and the United States. Now the President of the United States declares that the United States supposedly is ready to resume the talks and return to Geneva.

The question arises, is it that the U.S. side has realized what is has done and, desiring a dialogue, is prepared to change its negative approach? No, this has not happened. The President's speech does not contain a single new idea, any new proposals either on the question of limiting nuclear arms in Europe or on other questions. There is no sign of this in the U.S. position.

I have already said and I want to emphasize again that we are prepared to use any real chance for conducting talks with the aim of attaining practical accords on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. But we will not go to talks for the sake of talks and we will not pretend that in Western Europe there are no new missiles targeted on us and our allies. This game is not for us.

At the same time I want to confirm that the Soviet Union is prepared to solve the problem of nuclear arms in Europe only on a constructive, mutually acceptable basis. This requires only one thing -- before it is too late the United States and NATO should display readiness to return to the situation that had existed before the commencement of the deployment of the Pershing II's and cruise missiles. We are raising this question before the United States and its NATO allies because we want to avoid yet another spiral of the arms race, this time on a new, still more dangerous level leading to a growth of tension and instability in Europe.

It is by practical deeds that we will judge whether the United States has serious intentions of conducting a dialogue with us.

Question: What other problems could become a subject of the dialogue?

Answer: The Soviet leadership is convinced that there exist possibilities for a serious discussion of a number of problems, the solution of which would undoubtedly improve the situation in the world and Soviet-American relations. We have set forth a broad complex of concrete proposals and initiatives directed at strengthening peace and international security. They remain in force.

For instance, were the United States, as the Soviet Union has done, to assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- already this would have a substantial influence on the international climate, on the atmosphere of our relations. What would this mean in practice? That the two most powerful nuclear powers refuse to use nuclear arms against each other. This means that there will be neither the first nor subsequent nuclear strikes.

Were the NATO countries to consent to the proposal of the member states of the Warsaw Pact not to use military force against each other this, too, would seriously raise the degree of trust in Europe and in the whole world.

In practice this would mean that the opposing military groupings renounce the use of force for the solution of the outstanding issues that arise. A broad vista for talks would be opened. Incidentally, quite a lot could be done in this respect also by the conference that has just begun in Stockholm and whose first stage is devoted precisely to the drafting of confidence-building measures and measures of strengthening security.

The solution of the problem of preventing an arms race in outer space should not be put off. Otherwise, mankind will confront a new threat of a scope that it is even difficult to imagine now. The systems of new weapons being developed in the United States are making such a prospect quite real. The Soviet Union has made concrete proposals on how to ward off the danger of the use of force from outer space and in outer space, and calls on the United States to start talks on this question promptly.

Given readiness on the part of the West, it would be possible to commence the practical solution of the questions discussed at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. We have long placed our concrete proposals on this score on the negotiating table. They offer a quick approach to agreement, given, of course, that there is a mutual striving to reach the accord.

Within the complex of measures directed at lessening the war danger we offer the United States as a beginning a simple and at the same time sufficiently effective step -- to freeze nuclear arms. Efforts directed at the speediest reaching of agreement on substantial limitations and radical reductions of these arms should be stepped up. The peoples have a right to expect of the U.S. Government a display of common sense and realism in these questions.

What is needed first of all for the attainment of agreement on all these questions is desire and political will on the part of the United States and other NATO countries. In turn this would create a favorable situation for tackling other questions as well, moving from one to another. We see in this a pledge of success of the policy of preserving peace.

It is only advance along this road, not hopes set on strength and not rhetoric, that can make the world in which we live a really safer place. We expect of the Government of the United States of America practical deeds and readiness to make precisely such a choice. This will find an appropriate response from us.

U.S. CHARGES OF TREATY VIOLATIONS REBUTTED

'Odious Smear Blitz'

LD241807 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- TASS military commentator Vladimir Bogachev writes: After more than a year of hesitation and doubts, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has finally decided to accuse the Soviet Union of violating accords on curbing the arms race. But his decision to take this provocative step was prompted not at all by concern about the observance of such accords as the SALT-2 treaty, the treaty on the limitation on underground nuclear weapon tests and or [as received] treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems.

Ronald Reagan himself repeatedly called the SALT-2 treaty as "basically faulty" and ultimately derailed it. His adviser Edwin Meese publicly declared that the United States did not consider itself having any legal or moral commitments to observe the SALT-1 and the SALT-2 treaties. In his tenure as U.S. secretary of state Alexander Haig described the SALT-2 treaty as "dead." Fred Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense, publicly acknowledged that the incumbent administration would continue to raise the issue of renouncing international agreements if they interfered with plans to deploy such American weapons systems as MX ICBM's or ABM systems.

Reagan, who did not sign a single arms control agreement but frustrated the implementation of a whole series of coordinated accords in his three years in office, decided to launch another odious smear blitz against the Soviet Union in the illusory hope to somehow justify in the eyes of world public opinion the violations of existing accords by the United States itself.

It is known well that the United States is now busy preparing to deploy as many as two intercontinental ballistic missile systems at one time, namely the MX and Midgetman ICBM's, and has adopted a plan to develop a large-scale ABM system which is an obvious violation of the SALT-2 and the ABM treaties. The further deployment of American Ohio submarines under the Pentagon's plan will lead to a violation of the ceiling set by the SALT-2 treaty on the number of missiles carrying multiple independently targettable reentry vehicles. The recent testing of satellite-killer systems in the United States have indicated Washington's intention to violate the pledge not to interfere with the missionof surveillance satellites.

American observers are asking in this connection if the hands of Reagan himself are clean enough for him to put up a show of indignation?

It ought to be noted that Reagan's lingering doubts about making the false charges against the Soviet Union were by no means like the ones that tortured Hamlet. He just was afraid, with good reason, to lose face once again. Clearly hoping to play it as safe as possible, the President in his report spoke in most cases about merely "probable violations."

Characteristically, the U.S. Administration did not dare to raise the issue of its "grievances" against the Soviet Union at the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission which has been set up to examine questions related to the sides' compliance with the signed treaties. As admitted by authoritative foreign experts, the commission has coped with its tasks quite well. It is apparently for this reason that Reagan chose instead to rely in making his absurd charges against the USSR on the services of unscrupulous or incompetent "specialists" from among its entourage.

Even at this moment it is absolutely clear that the White House's latest slander campaign against the Soviet Union is miscarrying. The preposterous charges against the USSR only attest to the flippant and thoughtless attitude of the present U.S. Administration to the problems of limiting and reducing armaments.

'Dirty Libel'

LD241511 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, 24 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent A. Shalnev writes:

The White House has made public yet another falsification: a report to Congress on the alleged "nonobservation" by the Soviet Union of agreements and treaties in the sphere of arms control. This is clearly intended to poison still further the international climate and to make efforts to limit the arms race more difficult.

In an accompanying letter the chief of the White House presents the matter as if this dirty libel against the USSR actually shows his administration's "concern" to "ensure an effective arms control process in the future," and shows its intention "to work for real arms control."

It is however clear that in concocting yet another lie Washington was guided least of all by considerations of consolidating peace and curbing the arms race. The provocative nature of the White House venture is indeed shown by the very fact that shortly before completing work on this opus the administration unleashed a shrill anti-Soviet hubbub, accusing the USSR without the slightest proof of "violating" treaty obligations, of "undermining confidence" and instilling into ill-informed people in an underhanded way the idea that the entire process of arms control is "ineffective" and "useless."

Observers are noting that the United States is trying primarily to deflect the attention of the public from its own unconstructive line in this sphere, aimed at sabotaging all effective measures to curb the arms race and at subverting those already existing.

Here attention is drawn to the fact that the falsification appeared following the start of the deployment in West Europe of the U.S. "Pershing II" and cruise missiles, which led to the curtailment of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. The NBC TV company points out that the United States, despite the treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems, is conducting preparation at full steam to set up such a system with space-based elements.

In breach of the SALT II treaty, which, by the way, the United States has still not ratified, Washington, according to the television company, simultaneously with the development of the ground-based "MX" ICBM, is pressing ahead with the creation of yet another new type of strategic weapon: the "Midgetman" ICBM.

It is noteworthy that "for security reasons," as they prefer to put it in Washington, the main part of the White House report is classified secret and not for publication. However, even these few excerpts from it show, in the opinion of observers and journalists, that the administration is unable to confirm its barefaced allegations, which are merely inventions by CIA experts in subversive activities.

U.S. 'Violating' Commitments

LD242056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] A UPI correspondent reports in a telegram from Washington that President Reagan has presented Congress with a report claiming the Soviet Union is violating commitments it undertook on international agreements. Here is the latest news commentary: At the microphone is Viktor Levin.

[Levin] President Reagan would like very much for the whole world to agree with him that the United States is honestly and conscientiously fulfilling its international commitments, that he can and must be trusted -- but the Soviet Union, which is the White House boss' terminology is the center of evil, must not be trusted.

However, whatever fact of present-day international life we care to take, it is obvious how crudely and cynically the United States is violating agreements and treaties that they themselves have signed.

Under cover of assurances to adhere to international right, in practice terrorism is being instilled as part of state policy. It is sufficient to recall the invasion of Grenada by U.S. interventionist forces to suitably assess how the present administration relates tosuch fundamental principles of a civilized world as sovereignty and independence.

The falseness of official Washington's claims can be seen everywhere. The unprecedented untwisting of the flywheel of military preparations is covered up by talk of a desire to reach an agreement on arms limitation. If treaties signed by the United States itself get in the way of the unbridled arms race, they are cynically violated.

One may easily be convinced of this in the way the United States reacts to the strategic arms limitation treaty, known as SALT II. At first, the United States refused to ratify the treaty that the President had signed, and then they started violating its fundamental principle. The development of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and the deployment of U.S. missiles run counter to the spirit of the SALT II treaty, but in Washington, they deliberately close their eyes to this.

The same thing applies in relation to chemical and bacteriological weapons. In spite of the fact that top members of the U.S. Administration at almost every turn swear to their desire to ban chemical weapons, allocations for their development and improvement are increasing from year to year. It has been decided to set aside $114 million for these purposes in 1984.

Chemical weapons have already been sent into action on more than one occasion: in Indochina, for example. They have been widely provided for the Afghan basmachis.

The United States is also continuing to develop bacteriological weapons although back in 1972 a convention was signed to ban the development, manufacture, and stockpiling of such weapons, and to ensure destruction.

All the practices of official Washington show that the present U.S. Administration is one that conceives categories of war and behaves accordingly. Neither hypocritical assurances or false accusations against someone else can hide this truth.

Motives Suggested

LD241904 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 24 Jan 84

[From "The World Today" program; by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] After a break of almost 2 months, the U.S. Congress has resumed work. U.S. legislators have quite a few concerns and acute problems to be examined and this is especially the case this year -- a year when a presidential election is to take place. Among these issues is the question of the U.S. military presence in Lebanon, the failures of Reagan's policies in other regions of the world, the budget, and so on and so forth.

In order to deflect the legislators' attention, ne White House has made public yet another falsification: a report to Congress on the alleged nonobserance by the Soviet Union of agreements and treaties in the field of arms control.

Washington is trying to conceal its own subversive [podryvnaya] policies in this field. After all, it is the deployment of American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, the process of which had already begun, which led to the breakdown of the Geneva talks.

Finally, in contravention of the treaty on the limitation of the antisatellite defense systems, the United States is working at full steam to set up such a system with space-based elements.

Further, in breach of the SALT II treaty, which the United States has still not ratified, Washington is pressing ahead with the creation of new types of strategic weaponry.

This is why the White House's latest accusations against the Soviet Union look hollow and simply false and this is also the view of American observers who are close to official circles.

Let us, however, return, to the work of the Congress. Especially sharp debate is expected on Capitol Hill around the question of the withdrawal of American troops from Lebanon. According to press reports, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will, in all probability, begin to examine a draft resolution during its first session today. This draft demands that the withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanan be completed by 25 February. The speaker of the House of Representatives, O'Neill, said that a growing number of Americans demand the Marines' withdrawal.

MORE ON 'KOMISSAROV' ARTICLE ON MISSILES

PM241055 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 16 Jan 84 p 16

[Unattributed report: "Yuriy Komissarov: Political Misjudgment Is the Danger from Euromissiles"]

[Text] Underestimating the danger which the Euromissiles represent could lead to serious political misjudgments. is the view of the well-known Soviet pseudonym Yuriy Komissarov in an article in Sunday's [15 January] HELSINGIN SANOMAT. Komissarov considers it completely natural that the discussion surrounding cruise missiles in Finland should often make reference to Finland's commitments under the Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty with the Soviet Union.

Komissarov dismisses the view that cruise missiles are only "political" weapons or missiles whose trajectories could take a detour past the airspace of particular countries.

"When you know how little the United States cares about the security interests of Western Europe's small nations it is actually difficult to assume that the Pentagon would go to the trouble of working out some sort of 'special routes' for its cruise missiles," Komissarov writes.

Komissarov stresses that certain circles in the West are trying to make the Finns believe that Finland should in actual fact prepare itself to repulse Soviet missiles. In this context he refers to an interview in HELSINGIN SANOMAT about a year ago in which NATO Commander in Europe Bernard Rogers expressed doubts about Finland's defense capability.

Yuriy Komissarov is a well-known pseudonym under which two books have appeared in Finland. they are "Finland Finds Its Way" ["Suomi Loeytaeae Linjansa"] and "Thirty Years of Good-Neighborly Relations" ["30 Vuotta Hyviae Naapurussuhteita"]. The latter volume was written together with T. Bartenyev.

There is a risk, Komissarov writes, that the cruise missiles in Western Europe could violate Finnish or Swedish airspace, for example, and for this reason the worries are well founded.

"It is clear that the possibility of U.S. cruise missiles flying through Finnish or Swedish airspace in all their inflammability raises both the question of the extent to which warring parties can make use of the territories which have remained outside the conflict and the question of the uninvolved states' rights and obligations to defend their territorial integrity with all the means at their disposal," Komissarov says.

Komissarov notes that as independent states both Finland and Sweden of course decide themselves how they are to defend their airspace. This applies to both political and military measures, he adds.

In his article Komissarov returns to the three points which the Soviet Union has put forward in connection with a possible nuclear-free zone in the Nordic area.

"The Soviet Union is prepared, together with the other nuclear powers, to guarantee the status of the nuclear-free zone. the Soviet Union is prepared to consider a number of extremely significant measures in connection with that part of its own territory bordering on the planned zone. In addition the Soviet Union is prepared to discuss with the other parties the nuclear-free status of the Baltic," he writes.

Clarifying and concretizing this approach is, according to Komissarov, only necessary once the Nordic countries have reached agreement among themselves to begin negotiations. The Soviet Union is prepared to take part in these.

According to Komissarov, it should also be remembered that since what is at stake is establishing the Nordic area's nuclear-free status through a treaty, the area cannot directly include any part of the Soviet nuclear power's territory.

Finnish Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Klaus Tornudd said that Komissarov's article is a contribution to the ongoing debate, but that it does not really raise any new points not previously mentioned.

Tornudd stressed that in its foreign policy Finland has drawn attention to the dangers which the cruise missiles represent.

"The country's leadership considers that both cruise missiles and the growing number of nuclear arms in Europe represent a danger and has drawn attention to this repeatedly," Tornudd said, adding that in future the question will have a central place in Finnish foreign policy.

ACADEMICIAN ON PROPOSAL TO BAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS

PM241133 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 22 Jan 84 (Signed to Press 17 Jan) pp 3,7

[Interview with Academician Ivan Knunyants by Vladimir Ostrovskiy: "For a Europe Without Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] Vladimir Ostrovskiy interviewed Soviet Academician Ivan Knunyants on the suggestion of the Warsaw Treaty member states made to NATO members on ridding Europe of chemical weapons.

Q: Why, in your opinion, has the matter of ridding Europe of chemical weapons turned up now?

A: In the first place, since, given the conditions of the present aggravation of the international situation, the threat of a chemical war in Europe by the USA and its NATO allies becomes considerably greater. There countries not only have the greatest chemical weapons stocks (150 thousand tons of chemcial ammunition and 55 thousand tons of the latest highly toxic nerve gas), but during the last few years they also started to renovate and complement those stocks with binary weapons, the ammunition of a generation. Moreover, NATO has moved a considerable quatity of chemical weapons to Europe, close to the borders of the USSR and of the socialist community.

Chemical weapons have already been stocked at U.S. depots in West Germany near Fischbach, Hanau, Mannheim, Massweiler. Five more depots are planned to be built additionally where another 19 thousand tons of war gases will be brought. Not so long ago the Pentagon received a preliminary agreement to place war gas stocks in Great Britain, Italy (Verona and Vicenza), and Turkey. The Pentagon plans to deploy aviation chemical weapons in aircraft carriers which stay in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean. It turns out that Europe will very soon become a fragile vessel filled with war gases.

Q: What is the danger for the Europeans because of placing this amount of toxic agents on their territories?

A: The very keeping of chemical weapons, as well as expanding their stocks already creates a great danger for the civilian population. Toxic leaks or an accident with an artillery shell, a bomb, a container, threaten to wipe out all life over areas ranging from several dozen to hundreds of hectares. As evidenced by U.S. experts, a great number of these accidents happen at the U.S. depots every year.

Account should also be taken of the fact that the chemical ammunition depots will be the first priority targets for destruction in case of hostilities, the adjourning territory being poisoned with toxic agents many dozens and hundreds of kilometres around. While the troops located in the area will be able to protect themselves to a certain degree using special equipment, the civilians will be killed completely. As calculations show, the victims among the civilian population will be 20-30 times greater than among troops.

Q: What, in your opinion, would be the result for Europeans if the socialist countries' suggestions were implemented? This problem is presently being discussed at the Disarmament Committee in Geneva, isn't it?

A: The new initiative of the Warsaw Treaty member-states does not undermine in any way the negotiations which have been going on during recent years at the Disarmament Committee in Geneva. On the contrary, implementing such an initiative will make them stronger and will prepare the ground for a comprehensive ban on the means of chemical destruction. This follows from the very essence of the proposals by the Warsaw Treaty Organization states. Elaboration of agreement by zones, one that will be approximated to concrete narrow geographical territories, may help in finding solutions within the framework of a comprehensive approach. The narrowing of the circle of the states to participate in the agreements will help an agreement to come about sooner and will eliminate from the discussion a number of technical difficulties linked to the control and the range of prohibition which halted the negotiations in Geneva.

When considering practical matters by the states making up the chemical-weapons-free zone in Europe it would be possible to discuss a wide range of obligations, such as:

-- declaring the presence or absence of chemical weapons in their territories,

-- non-admittance of chemical weapons deployment where they are not present at the moment,

-- freezing such weapons,

-- taking out or destroying the available stocks of chemical weapons,

-- renouncing their production, acquisition, importation and handing over to the states lying within the limits of the determined zone, and many others.

The chief obligation of the state-participant of the chemical-weapons-free zone consists in not having chemical weapons on its territory.

The purpose of the new initiative by socialist countries is to prevent a buildup of chemical weapons in Europe, to begin their reduction and not to allow in the final account another dangerous cycle in the chemical arms race and thus reduce the risk of chemical war in Europe.

CEMA OFFICIAL OUTLINES NEW FOOD AGREEMENT

LD241417 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- The Agriculture Department of the CMEA Secretariat is now drafting a "package" of agreements which are to formalize the commitments of CMEA countries under a new important joint program. The purpose of that program is to improve food supply to the population of the CMEA countries. The document was approved by a session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance last year.

There is a good deal to be done, Stayu Dimov, the head of the department and recently one of the leaders of the national agro-industrial union of Bulgaria, says. Agreement has to be reached on economic measures of interest to every member country and they have to be dovetailed into the national economic development plans of all the ten CMEA countries for the next five year period.

The new program (officially called "Comprehensive Cooperation Measures To Improve Food Supply to the Population of the CMEA Member Countries") complements the long-team special program of cooperation in agriculture which was approved in 1978. Five years that have passed since that time have shown that the planned range of joint activities can and must be expanded.

Western propaganda would like to create the impression that the new agreement is an "emergency" measure to "salvage" the agriculture of the socialist countries. In reality the situation is different.

Here are the figures of the CMEA Secretariat: During the 1960s and 1970s the gross output of the food industries of the CMEA countries rose by 200-400 per cent. During the years of multilateral cooperation wheat yields, for instance, doubled, meat production grew more than twofold and milk production by over 50 per cent.

Good progress has been made during the current five year period. The final figures for the past year are still being computed but it can be said with confidence that socialist agriculture has certainly made headway. Record grain harvests were taken in in Czechoslovakia and Mongolia. Despite the vagaries of the weather, gross farm output in the Soviet Union rose by 3.6 per cent. Purchases of grain, sugar beet, livestock, poultry and milk increased.

The average citizen of the CMEA countries receives 3,260 kilocalories a day, whereas according to scientists he needs 2,750 kilocalories.

So the problem today is not to produce enough food but to improve the diets substantially by increasing the consumption of proteins and fresh vegetables and fruit. It is these goals that are pursued by the new complex of measures.

"Every CMEA member can meet independently its major food needs," Stayu Dimov says. "But this is not the best solution from the point of view of economics. Each of us will get much more if we take account of the climatic and soil conditions of agricultural production in them. In short, the international division of labour adds to our aggregate potential in the agro-industrial complex as well."

"Furthermore, we would like to be economically independent as regards food supply. We must once and for all get rid of the effect of all sorts of 'sanctions,' 'barriers' and other forms of pressure on the side of the West. This can only be achieved by joint efforts, and we shall achieve it."

WPC CALLS FOR ARMS REDUCTION, ELIMINATION

LD242359 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan (TASS) -- TASS observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Equal security -- that is the sole real basis for the reduction of nuclear weapons both in the West and the East, all the way to their complete elimination. All peace-loving forces should continue with fresh energy the struggle against the ominous NATO plans. Through the unified efforts of all participants in the mighty movement for peace, all governments may be made to listen to the voice of the peoples -- the voice of reason and peace. So says the WPC appeal adopted at the WPC Presidium extraordinary session in West Berlin, addressed to all the planet's peace-loving forces.

This call for peace, reason, and disarmament has come at a time when the international atmosphere has deteriorated even further; one can say without exaggeration that the world has entered a new, and possibly the most dangerous, period in the whole postwar history. The chief reason for this is the aggressive, militaristic course of Washington, which is striving to upset at any price the approximate parity of forces that has existed in Europe and the world, in order -- having gotten hold of a longer and sharper nuclear sword -- to impose its will on sovereign countries and peoples. The Soviet-U.S. dialogue in the sphere of nuclear arms reduction in Europe has been broken off through Washington's fault. The deployment of almost 600 U.S. missiles on West European soil aimed at the USSR that has begun turns Western Europe into the hostage of others' policy and the target for retaliatory nuclear strike, and it sharply increases the threat of a nuclear confrontation. In this acute and complicated atmosphere, it is especially important to redouble and retreble efforts in the struggle for peace and curbing the nuclear maniacs.

The course of international events is today determined, if one separates the main thing, by the conflict between two lines: one is for preservation and strengthening of peace; the other is on the contrary, for undermining it foundations. At a time when the international public is coming out more and more energetically in favor of the socialist states' peace-loving and constructive foreign policy initiatives, and the mighty waves of the antiwar and antimissile movement are rising ever higher on various continents, the course of increasing tension and destablizing the world situation is continuing in the U.S. and NATO camp. This is also shown by the plan drafted in the United States for "U.S. rearmament," into which it is intended to throw more than $2 trillion; in fact, the Pentagon's fiscal 1984 budget has reached $280 billion, a record sum in the country's history.

Lately, the U.S. aggressive plans and actions have been accompanied by calls for peace and for dialogue coming from Washington -- but what lies behind this stream of peace-making rhetoric? Perhaps Washington has finally come to the conclusion that the United States ought to revise its previous negative stand and, joining the majority of UN member states, condemn nuclear war and declare it a crime against peoples? Perhaps R. Reagan and company have come to agree with the USSR's proposition on the need to freeze nuclear weapons, or have decided to give up the very dangerous plans to turn Western Europe into a bridgehead for U.S. missiles? Nothing of the kind. Study the U.S. President's "peace-making" speeches as you may: It is not possible to find a grain of new ideas or constructive proposals in them.

The resistance that is growing all over the world to deployment of the U.S. missiles, that the WPC Presidium emergency session's appeal says, is convincing evidence that the peace movement will never give in to nuclear blackmail. The broad response that this appeal has already found confirms once again that the will of the peoples for peace is unswerving and invincible.

Special Session Ends

LD242116 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] West Berlin January 24 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yuriy Borisov and Vladimir Shtykov report:

The special session of the presidential committee of the World Peace Council ended here today with the adoption of the statement "The Need To Eliminate the Global Threat of a Nuclear War". The session was attended by about 250 representatives from 80 states of all continents, among them prominent politicians and public figures, representatives of youth, women's and religious organizations, well-known scientists and writers.

As is noted in the statement, "The world is entering a new, possibly the most dangerous period in the whole history. The new American first-strike nuclear missiles, which were deployed in Western Europe, contrary to the will of the people, have been put into combat readiness. The threat of a nuclear conflict sharply heightened". This threat is of a global character, since if a nuclear conflict breaks out in Europe, it will inevitably involve other continents.

The authors of the document point out that international relations on the whole are experiencing a deep crisis. The aggressive militaristic course of the United States, which is conducted by the Reagan administration in all parts of the world, is the main source of growing threat of war in the world. While the Soviet Union consistently put forward proposals on reduction of the quantity of nuclear missiles in Europe, the United States stubbornly sought deployment of new missiles in NATO countries.

As is noted in the statement, Reaganism is a sharp turn from the policy of peaceful coexistence and detente to a "crusade" against socialism, against national independence and self-determination of peoples through blackmail and pursuit of military superiority. Reaganism is international terrorism which was made a matter of state policy.

The authors of the document emphasize that Reagan who personifies warmongers of the present time, can and must be stopped. The overwhelming majority of the population of the earth stand for peace, disarmament and detente, for freedom and equal cooperation of all states. The might movement for peace has become an important factor of world politics. It is irreversible. To stop Reagan means to stop mankind's sliding to a precipice, it means to stop deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe and to remove those that were sited.

Space is indivisible and our struggle is indivisible either, the statement stresses in conclusion. There is one task which is of great significance and of high priority for all peoples of the world. This task is to avert a nuclear war.

Summing up the results of the special session, the president of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra said at a press conference that the session had been a complete success.

The participants in the session firmly denounced the foreign-policy course of the American Administration, which, having ignored peoples' will, started deploying first-strike nuclear missile weapons in the European Continent. The forum of the peace fighters adopted documents of great political significance. These documents reflect the unshakable will of the peace fighters to prevent a nuclear conflagration. All this gives us ground to view the morrow with optimism. We believe that the arms race can be curbed, that the dangerous development of the international situation can be stopped.

The special session of the presidential committee of the World Peace Council was held in the spirit of firm determination of the peace public of the whole world to avert by all means a world thermonuclear catastrophe which the Reagan administration is pushing the world to. This representative forum also showed that the peoples are becoming increasingly aware of the threat of a nuclear war and that they are ready to firmly fight to avert it.

EUROPEAN SECURITY GROUP APPEAL, FOR DETENTE

LD242106 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Brussels January 24 TASS -- An insistent call to achieve the easing of international tension, to return to the policy of detente in inter-state relations, to stop the arms race and embark on disarmament has been made to participants in the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe now under way in Stockholm by the international committee for European security and cooperation. This call is contained in the committee's message circulated here today.

The message says that in conditions of the present international tension caused by the commenced deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe the peace forces of the world are determined to continue the struggle for disarmament. The focus their attention on the Stockholm conference on whose outcome the future largely depends.

The international commission for European security and cooperation, the document says, is convinced that detente in Europe and the world is necessary and possible, that there exists no sane alternative to it which could guarantee the vital interests of all states, the document says. Faced with the continued escalation of tension, the public expresses the hope that all types of nuclear weapons trained on targets in Europe will be gradually liquidated as a result of international talks. Such nuclear disarmament should be accompanied by the elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons and a considerable reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces.

An arrangement on confidence-building measures, creation of non-nuclear zones in various districts of Europe, obligation of all nuclear powers to keep from the first use of nuclear weapons would open the way to the ensurance of security in a broad sense, the message points out. Such arrangements, the committee stresses, would become an important contribution to the advance of the peoples along the road of peaceful coexistence.

U.S. STANCE AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE HIT

PM242127 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Jan 84 p 3

[Political observer Gennadiy Shishkin article under the "View of Events" rubric: "Europe Needs Confidence and Security"]

[Text] The Conference on Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe has opened in the Swedish capital, Stockholm. Delegations from 33 European countries, as well as from the United States and Canada, are carrying out their work at an exceptionally crucial time. The conference is seeking the solution of problems which are far from easy in a situation which has been made very, very complex by the fact that the United States, ignoring the will of the European peoples, is deploying its new first-strike nuclear missiles on their continent. These actions by the United States and its NATO allies are aimed at tipping the prevailing balance of military forces in Europe in their favor and contradicting the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki Final Act and the Madrid meeting final document. These measures run counter to the tasks of building confidence and security in Europe and hinder the elaboration of confidence and security measures.

The stance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which consider that the elaboration and adoption of confidence-building measures cannot be limited to measures of military confidence in the narrow sense of the world, is warranted and objective. Something larger is needed: the normalization of the situation and renunciation of the advocacy of enmity and hate, nuclear war propaganda, and the threat of using force. Yu.V. Andropov general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has emphasized that "the main path toward confidence and the prevention of any war, including one which might break out by accident, is to stop the arms race, and return to calm, proper relations among states and detente." This is particularly important for Europe, where any outbreak might lead to a universal explosion.

Thus, the Stockholm conference cannot be artificially isolated from present European and world reality. As A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, emphasized in his speech at the Stockholm conference, the deployment of the new US missiles which has begun in a number of West European countries strengthens neither international security nor the security of the countries which have taken the risk of deployment. On the contrary, these missiles are undermining security, no matter what the politicians in the West who have based their policy on deceiving the peoples may claim. Militarism, enmity, and war hysteria are being exported to West Europe along with them.

The Reagan administration is trying to lull the West European peoples by false promises of peace in the shadow of U.S. missiles. President Reagan even delivered a speech on the eve of the opening of the Stockholm conference, which was widely publicized by his administration as a "peace-making" speech. However, on examination there was nothing new in it and, moreover, it turned out to have no peace-making content. The world public has correctly seen the U.S. President's speech as an exercise in demagoguery which attempts to conceal the Washington administration's dangerous course behind verbose rhetoric about its "attachment to limiting the arms race." "The main aim of the President's speech," THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, "is to reassure the American and West European publics, which are deeply disturbed by Reagan's course of confrontation and his bellicosity and by the lack of real interest in arms control and the settling of disagreements with the Soviet Union by peaceful means."

The peoples expect not the verbal exercises to which they are now resorting to zealously in Washington but a real change in essential policy, away from the policy of militarism and aggression toward a policy of peace and international cooperation. In order for this to come about what is required above all is an improvement in the political climate and an awareness by all states of the truth that it is impossible to achieve lasting confidence while continuing to advocate enmity, hate, unthinking "crusades," and the sticking of ignorant labels onto whole countries and peoples.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are pursuing at the Stockholm conference a line of ensuring both the security of the Soviet state and its allies and also security throughout Europe and of improving the international situation. They are jointly maintaining a stance aimed at decreasing tension, stopping the arms race, and reducing the danger of military confrontation in Europe. The whole of the Soviet Union's Leninist peace-loving foreign policy, set forth in recent statements by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, is directed toward this.

In conformity with the mandate of the Madrid meeting, by whose decision the Stockholm conference is being held, the confidence and security-building measures must embrace the whole of Europe, the adjoining sea and ocean areas, and the airspace above them. These measures must be militarily substantive and politically binding and must provide forms of verification corresponding to their content. These measures must be based on principles such as equality to rights, balance, reciprocity, and equal respect for the security interests of all participant states.

In precise conformity with these principles the Soviet Union has initiated two major confidence measures. First, it has proposed that all states possessing nuclear weapons should commit themselves not to be the first to use them. After all, without a first strike there will be no second strike. The implementation of this measure would thus lead to a real political turning point in the matter of confidence building, and not only among nuclear powers. The Soviet Union has unilaterally committed itself, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Our country, has once again reminded people of this from the Stockholm rostrum and has called on the other nuclear powers participating in the Stockholm conference to make the same commitment.

Second, the Soviet Union, together with the other Warsaw Pact countries, put forward a proposal in January 1983 to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. It is clear that this proposal has become even more topical in the present complicated conditions.

It is beyond all question that the freeing of Europe from barbaric weapons of mass destruction such as chemical weapons and a decision not to deploy these weapons where there are none now would meet the task of overcoming a lack of confidence among states. The topicality of this task is underscored by the inhuman plans that they are actively hatching in the Pentagon in the chemical weapons field, although they try to camouflage this there. THE WASINGTON POST, for example, reports that the Pentagon is vigorously seeking in secret to bring about the incorporation in the U.S. draft budget for fiscal 1985 of the appropriation of tens of millions of dollars for the production of binary nerve gas. What is primarily involved is the starting up of mass production of Big Eye chemical bombs and 155mm artillery shells filled with this gas.

The United States and the other NATO countries campaign for mutual trust in words but build their policy on doctrines which envisage the use of the most varied kinds of weapons of mass destruction.

And it is no accident at all that Washington agreed most unwillingly to the holding of the Stockholm conference: The United States for a long time opposed its convocation and on coming to the conference began from the very first days of its work to restrict in every possible way the scope of potential agreement and to sabotage the achievement of real agreements. The United States and the other NATO countries, above all the direct participants in so-called nuclear missile "upgrading," are manifestly seeking to use the conference rostrum to conceal the dangerous consequences of deploying U.S. nuclear missiles, which are causing alarm to the West European public, and to pass themselves off as "supporters" of East-West political dialogue while heaping responsibility for the present exacerbated international situation onto the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have resolutely swept aside any attempts to distort the Stockholm conference's true aims and any attempts to obtain one-sided advantages. The socialist countries are striving to obtain a combination of material confidence measures and disarmament with political and treaty-based legal steps to reduce the danger of war and strengthen states' security. "All participants," A.A. Gromyko underlined, "must be equally interested in the conference's success. All business must be conducted on an equitable and objective basis. Attempts to deliberately put forward unacceptable demands and to seek at the conference a gap in the fence in order to see what one's neighbor is doing rather than seeking to build confidence can only hinder productive work."

The USSR has made a constructive contribution to the work of the Stockholm conference, which is an important landmark in Europe's historical development along the path of peace, cooperation, and mutual confidence.

NATO PROPOSALS SEEK 'UNILATERAL ADVANTAGES'

LD250841 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Yesterday, the NATO countries advanced their proposals at the Stockholm conference on Confidence Building-Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe. As observers immediately pointed out, these proposals are aimed at gaining unilateral advantages. Under the cover of exchange of military information, they would like to learn the defense structure of the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, up to the Urals and establish rigid control over the operations of their armed forces. At the same time in the West there would be no control altogether of NATO's main force, that is, the United States.

'U.S. GLOBAL NUCLEAR STRATEGY' INCLUDES NORWAY

PM241857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Fedorov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Actions"]

[Text] Now that the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe has started its work in Stockholm, the attention of the Scandinavian -- and not only the Scandinavian -- public is attracted by facts which emphatically conflict both with the thrust and aims of this international forum and with the vital interests of peoples in the northern region of Europe.

This region or, more precisely, the territory, waters, and airspace of certain countries in north Europe have recently become the target of NATO's increasingly persistent attention.

The Army, Navy, and Air Forces of the United States and its bloc partners are now using Norway and Denmark practically nonstop for large-scale preparations of a by no means peaceful nature and for fanning sentiments of a "crusade" against the socialist community in these countries.

According to reports from Oslo, British military units of up to 6,000 men, including Marines, are currently in Norway undergoing intensive "training in winter conditions." In the near future the country's territory will be the arena of "team work" and "(Evalang) Express", the biggest joint maneuvers since Norway joined NATO which will involve more than 25,000 servicemen, air force and naval formations, including a U.S. aircraft carrier and other warships, and military hardware from the United States, Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, and other bloc countries.

These actions are part and parcel of the so-called U.S. global nuclear strategy, in the course of whose implementation Norway's territory and waters are gradually but inexorably being turned into an area for stationing the Pentagon's forward-based strike forces. The country is covered with a network of special stations for reconnaissance, tracking, the guidance of missiles from U.S. nuclear submarines and general support for the bloc forces' aggressive activities right by the Soviet Union's borders. All this is taking place despite the clearly expressed unwillingness of most Norwegians to take part in stepping up military preparations.

From the rostrum in Stockholm, representatives of the NATO countries are proclaiming their desire for peace and the strengthening of international stability. But as the peoples can see once again, these exercises in rhetoric are at variance with the practical actions -- as for instance within the western confines of that selfsame Scandinavia.

TALKS ON BALKAN NUCLEAR FREE ZONE HELD

PM241018 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Jan 84 p 5

[Valentin Volkov "Commentator's Opinion": "Balkans for Peace"]

[Text] The first stage of a meeting of experts from Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, and Yugoslavia on the question of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans has ended in the Greek capital (Turkey was represented by an observer). The Athens meeting was an important stage on the path of creating a nuclear-free zone in this region, which the socialist countries of Europe and also the Greek Government, headed by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement leader A. Papandreou, have long been advocating.

Addressing the meeting participants, A. Papandreou rightly stressed that the meeting transcends the bounds of a purely Balkan conference and is designed to serve the noble cause of "confidence building, security, and nonproliferation of nuclear weapons" in Europe and throughout the world. The Greek press, noting in this connection the full importance of the holding of a meeting of the Balkan countries in the conditions of the aggravation of the international situation, has drawn special attention to the stance of the United States and NATO, which tried to prevent it.

Washington and NATO bosses are exerting powerful pressure on the Greek Government with a view to harnessing it to the NATO military chariot. It is no accident that, literally on the eve of the conference, a U.S. delegation comprising 5 members of Congress and 15 representatives of the State Department and the Pentagon arrived in Athens. At almost the same time Admiral W. Small, commander in chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in South Europe, arrived in Greece.

During their visits, the U.S. and NATO emissaries did not conceal their annoyance at the plans to create a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and at Greece's particular stance on the question of deploying U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries. Rebuffing this shameless pressure, an official Greek Government spokesman noted that "the government will continue its efforts to stop the arms race and secure detente and peace."

The Athens meeting is evidence of the Balkan states' desire to make their contribution to the process of strengthening European security and Greece's determination to resist any pressure and blackmail on this path.

U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM UNESCO CRITICIZED

'Information Imperialism'

LD221140 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 22 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 22 TASS -- The 1980s are often called the decade of an "information explosion". Western powers are widely using their numerous propaganda outlets in spreading their influence to other states, the newspaper IZVESTIYA said today in an article headed "U.S. Imperial Ambitions". The story, commenting on the U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO, says that the gap between those, who have information enough and to spare, and those without access to it is widening with every passing year. At present more than 100 countries have news agencies of their own, which distribute their news services internationally. But the two American octopuses -- the ASSOCIATED PRESS and the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL alone account for 78 per cent of all news collected, processed and distributed in the capitalist world.

Using communications means and facilities, the West, first of all the United States, controls the press, radio, and television of many developing countries, the paper said.

Speaking about the forms and methods of "information imperialism", Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said bitterly that those, who dominated world political affairs and had the world under their economic control, also had captured monopoly of the minds. For long years India and other developing countries had accepted their system of values and their vision of the world and, what was strange, even agreed to their view of the developing states themselves.

Washington's massive campaign to establish its diktat in the field of distributing information is being accompanied with a psychological war against newly-free states, against the forces of peace and socialism. It involves all components of the U.S. Government and propaganda apparatus, including the C.I.A., Pentagon, the U.S.I.A., the press, and radio and television, IZVESTIYA said.

Using the government propaganda apparatus, the wire services, the press, and radio and television, the Reagan administration is trying to prove that the ways accepted in the United States are the sole yardstick of legality in international relations.

The newly-free states are struggling, in combatting the manifestations of "information imperialism", for the 'decolonization of the minds" and for the establishment of an information order that will exclude the forcing of alien ideas onto them.

The Reagan administration's striving to wrest certain political concessions from UNESCO and make it go along with U.S. imperial ambitions has been condemned in all countries. Attempts at preserving monopoly in the field of collecting, processing, and distributing information are doomed to failure.

Withdrawal Reasons 'Groundless'

LD192202 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] New York January 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The attacks of the Reagan administration on the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) have been energetically repelled by the leadership of this international organization. Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO director general, has sent a letter to the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz which reveals that the reasons for the withdrawal of the U.S. from this organization affiliating 161 countries, officially put forward by Washington, are absolutely groundless.

As is known, the Reagan administration announced recently its decision to withdraw from UNESCO on account of its allegedly excessive preoccupation with political questions which are outside its competence and because it is not strict enough in controlling its budget. This announcement actually came as a culmination of a long and extremely malicious campaign launched in the U.S. against UNESCO. Thus, "Heritage Foundation" -- the "brain trust" of the most frantic forces of the ruling Republican Party, published a lengthy report which asserted that UNESCO's chief preoccupation was to undermine the "fundamental American value."

However, a more detailed description of these "values" in the report and the official letter of the U.S. secretary of state makes it perfectly clear that the Reagan administration was, in fact, displeased primarily with UNESCO's resolute actions in defense of developing countries, against the domination of the leading imperialist powers in the sphere of information and culture. Neither does Washington like the documents adopted by UNESCO which strongly denounce the bandit policy of the closest U.S. allies -- Israel and South Africa.

In the past several years the U.S. has repeatedly tried to force this international organization to follow political instructions of Washington. However, these imperial claims were rejected by the overwhelming majority of its members. At the United Nations, the attack on UNESCO is regarded as a reflection of the policy pursued by the incumbent U.S. Administration which is aimed at undermining international cooperation and aggravating the international situation.

The letter of Amadou Mahtar M'Bow circulated at the UN headquarters points out that the UNESCO Charter clearly formulates its objective -- to promote peace and security. UNESCO has always sought to fulfill this mission, promoting the expansion of culture, scientific, and educational activities. The programs of the organization reflect the great changes that have taken place in the world as a result of decolonization and the active role that the former colonies started to play in the international arena.

READERS' LETTER QUESTIONS CONTINUATION OF DETENTE

WA190830 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 50, 13 Dec 83 (Signed to Press 12 Dec 83) p 8

[Letter to editor]

[Text] Is it proper to speak about the retention and continuation of the detente policy under conditions when the United States is carrying out provocational acts to create newer and newer centers of military danger?

V. Popov, Saratov,
S. Andriasov, Kerch

The question that has been asked by readers Popov and Andriasov and many others cannot be given a simple answer.

The concept "detente" as a historical category is a very extensive one. It includes a large number of political, economic, sociocultural, and, finally, military factors.

Of course, all these factors must be viewed from historical and class positions. At various times each of them had an effect upon the relations between the countries of the East and West in various ways.

There was a time (the very end of the 1960's and the mid-1970's) when it seemed that all these factors were operating in a favorable direction. For example, there was an increase in the frequency of political contacts, a great improvement in the economic relations between countries with different social systems, and broad cultural exchange began to develop. Simultaneously, in order to lessen the military factor, the two sides carried out negotiations on disarmament in various areas.

The detente brought to international relations much that was beneficial. But the militaristic itch gives imperialism no rest.

Losing one position after another on the international scene and finding themselves incapable of copying with their own domestic problems, the imperialist circles have seen in detente an obstacle and they have decided to put an end to it.

The result is the current unprecedented aggravation of the international situation. The factor that has moved into the forefront is the military one. With the aid of force, the United States and NATO are currently striving to upset the military-strategic balance. The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe has begun.

In order to lessen the beneficial effect upon detente that is exerted by other factors -- political, economic, ideological, cultural -- Reagan got to "work" there too. Factually speaking, he declared an economic and psychological war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. There has been a sharp lessening in the political contacts (for example, the regularly held summit meetings between the USSR and the United States have been discontinued) and the cultural ties (during the second half of this year alone, Reagan, imposing a number of bans, actually nullified the exchange of cultural assets, disrupted the contacts between scientific and cultural figures, tourism, etc.).

What, then, has been the result? Has detente collapsed completely? No, one cannot say that categorically.

Although Washington has achieved what it wanted and the Pershing missiles and cruise missiles are being deployed in Western Europe and the negotiations in Geneva on that question have been discontinued, the other, nonmilitary factors remain in force.

1. From the political point of view, Washington has not succeeded in disrupting the successful completion of the Madrid meeting. An important final document was signed. Among the decisions that were made in Madrid, without a doubt one of the chief places is occupied by the agreement to convoke in January 1984 in Stockholm a conference to discuss the ways to reinforce the trust and security and to achieve disarmament in Europe.

2. Reagan has not also not succeeded in breaking the East-West economic relations. On the contrary, one can currently note their expansion. The commodity turnover with the Western countries increased by 19.3 percent as compared with 1980. Reagan did not succeed in disrupting the gas agreement (Siberia to Western Europe).

We are in favor of detente. We have neither the reasons nor the desire to strive for a worsening in the international situation. We have neither territorial nor any other claims on any country in the world.

And we are sufficiently strong to assure that others take us into consideration and are afraid to undertake a new world war.

The defensive, economic, and spiritual potential of our Motherland and its friends is a very important bulwark of detente and one of its most effective factors.

At the present time, when the year 1983 is coming to an end and we are summing up its result, there is somehow a special feeling that our country's economic might, and, consequently its defensive might also, is being forged not only in the war plants. It is being forged at the work station of every Soviet citizen.

As was noted at the solemn session in Moscow that was devoted to the 66th anniversary of the Great October, "the international situation has currently turned white-hot, through and through. Under these conditions it is, of course, no easy matter to move along the path of detente, peaceful coexistence, and disarmament. But the Soviet Union does not intend to deviate from its peace policy. It will continue to fight even more consistently against the military danger and to strive for a fundamental turning point in the development of world events!"

3. Ordinary citizens and many of the political figures in the West will not allow the detente to be killed off. There is currently a more than sufficient number of examples attesting to this.

For example, in literally the last months of autumn this year, the anti-war movement reached unprecedented scope. Demonstrations in which 200,000-300,000 people, or sometimes even a million people, take part have become no rarity. According to preliminary data, the number of people who have taken part in them in Western Europe alone is more than 4 million, and throughout the world, 40 million!

In addition, the fact that the NATO forces have run counter to the demands of the people has not weakened, but, rather, has intensified the anti-war movement and has consolidated it.

Many of the sensible-minded political figures in the West also do not want to break with detente. Some of them (for example in Spain and Greece) are in power, and others -- although they are in the opposition -- exert a substantial influence upon public opinion (for example, the German Social Democratic Party in West Germany, the Labour Party and the Social Democrats in England, etc.).

4. A very important force standing on the side of detente during these tense days in the sphere of international relations is the Soviet Union, the worldwide system of socialism.

At the present time the world is in a period of the struggle to return to detente. That is the basic conclusion that can be made when analyzing the present international situation.

U.S. PULLOUT FROM UNESCO 'WILL BOOMERANG'

PM181103 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 1, 8 Jan 84 p 6

[Andrey Grachev article: "Who Flogged Whom?"]

[Text] As the New Year drew closer the USA declared that it was going to pull out of UNESCO -- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. This step doesn't seem to be so dramatic after all when compared to the other White House's capers in the year just gone. Nevertheless, it does beget several troubled thoughts.

In itself the decision taken by the US Administration was not a surprise, really. The US delegates have expressed their disdain for this authoritative organization already a long time ago and more and more often displayed their displeasure, voting, quite often in sheer isolation, against its various resolutions and programmes, which had been drafted and approved by the vast majority of the international community members affiliated to UNESCO.

An official spokesman for the US State Department recently voiced the gist of the US claims to UNESCO. He declared that the USA was dissatisfied with "excessive politization" of UNESCO, "incorrect" spending of its means and attempts "to limit the freedom of the press."

Let us look through these accusations and see what is meant by them.

As it happens, the excessive "politization" means that the UNESCO members actively discuss problems of strengthening international peace, limiting the arms race and of establishing a climate of cooperation and understanding among nations. US delegates to UNESCO have been energetically protesting in the last few years against the resolutions precisely on these issues, and, essentially, even against mentioning these subjects. At the latest UNESCO General Conference Session (last November in Paris) they even tried to table a draft resolution forbidding UNESCO to go in for politics. The explanation given for this was quite simple -- the approach of the majority of UNESCO members to the more important political questions of maintaining peace and international security tends to draw them further away from US policies. According to Washington's logics, UNESCO can have either pro-US policy or none at all.

In November 1945, soon after the end of World War II, the states that founded UNESCO, the USA included, wrote in the first sentence of its Constitution: "that since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed." UNESCO tried to serve this noble cause as well as it could.

However, judging by everything, the "thoughts about war" which germinate more and more often in the minds of the current US leaders, urge them to prepare for it more energetically rather than to implant the ideas of peace, and, therefore, their motto is -- away with the first and most important phrase in the UNESCO Constitution.

The USA is dissatisfied not only with a policy different from its own, but also with the different point of view, i.e., with dissidence. That's the reason why Washington was so aggressively against the attempt made by developing countries, with UNESCO support, to wipe out the Western press monopoly on information about world events and to start building up a new, more just world informational service.

The USA and its information oligarchies would like to go on dominating the world markets of news and ideas, imposing on other nations its own version of the latest events and its own way of thinking.

Therefore, the USA regards as attacks on the "freedom of the press" any, even the most timid attempts made by the developing states to establish their own media, and the desire by UNESCO to offer these states even symbolic material aid is qualified as "incorrect" spending of money.

Washington has frequently blackmailed UNESCO by threatening to stop paying its fee to the organization's budget if it does not change its policy in the "control over information" field. At the same time, it was made plain that if UNESCO gives in to US pressure and rejects the stand on this problem, jointly drafted by its members, then the USA would be prepared to pay its fee as a material encouragement.

The US client unequivocally says to UNESCO -- either change your tune or I'll take you shirt away. It is interesting what the White House intends to do with the US national commission for UNESCO. We cannot exclude the possibility that it will be turned into an Un-American Activities Committee. Such is the logic of Washington's policy which cannot be described in any other way but as McCarthyism on a global scale.

However, UNESCO is not a European branch of US transnational corporation and it cannot be closed down due to the lack of profitableness or simply dissolved. Whatever its imperfections may be, it is still a symbolic model of the world community and international public opinion.

What, then, does Washington's hostile act in regard to UNESCO tell us about the US philosophy and practical relationships with its international environment? As it turns out, quite a lot. If the outside world fails to satisfy Washington for some reason (and this is happening more and more often), then various measures or, if you like, "sanctions" can be applied against the outside world.

When international organizations are involved, they can be put on "starvation rations" like UNESCO or be threatened with deportation from the USA, like it was with the UN. If the USA is dissatisfied with the stand taken by a separate state, there are a whole set of measures: for example, it is possible to impose "military aid" from which a military dictatorship will be hatched, or to deprive the country of economic aid. It is possible to impose a blockade or carry out military manoeuvres in the immediate proximity but if the state is absolutely unarmed and defenceless then the recipe is to send a landing party and change the government.

The USA declared that it is leaving UNESCO. But it is not leaving either Lebanon or Grenada. It brings its missiles to Western Europe, imposes sanctions upon states not to its liking and proclaims a "crusade" against the Social systems it doesn't like.

In his time Xerxes, the King of Persia, ordered to flog the sea which had broken up the bridges he had built across the Hellespont. This truelife story became a parable. The NCOs widow from Russian literature who had, as distinct from Xerxes, flogged herself also became a parable. It looks that the White House intends to blend both these informative stories into one, because, while it is trying to flog UNESCO, it is giving a terrible flogging to itself with the whole world as the audience.

When will they in Washington realize, at long last, that today all attempts to talk with the rest of the world only with a whip, will have a boomerang effect to their own policies and prestige?

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS CANADA'S TRUDEAU, ENDS VISIT

LD241338 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Ottawa January 24 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, has ended his official visit to Canada where he arrived after a tour of the USA. The head of the Chinese Government held talks with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, met Canadian ministers and addressed the Canadian Parliament.

The Canadian-Chinese talks covered bilateral relations, especially economic, and international problems.

A 20-million-dollar contract on the supply of ground satellite-tracking stations to China was signed during the visit.

Also signed during the visit was an agreement on insurance of foreign capital investments. In the opinion of the FINANCIAL POST, the organ of Canadian financial circles, this agreement will further strengthen the confidence of Canadian investors in the "open door" policy proclaimed by China.

Officials here do not conceal that Canada linked with this visit great hopes for active penetration by Canadian firms in the Chinese market with the help of deliveries of industrial equipment and technology.

USSR'S REPORTED CW USE IN DRA 'FABRICATED'

LD242142 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Our next commentary is by (Vladimir Gurov):

Recently the so-called AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY launched another insinuation which was picked up by the media in some other countries. The Pakistani-based agency issued a report claiming that in early January Soviet troops had used chemical weapons [CW] in Afghanistan's Nangarhar Province. This myth was fabricated after a well-known pattern: that Soviet planes arrived, used chemical gases and napalm and departed, leaving charred ruins and heaps of corpses behind.

The reasoning of those who launched the fabrication was simple enough: ordinary readers cannot possibly verify the authenticity of these reports and probably won't question the honesty of the authors. In the meantime such reports do need to be verified because the AFGHAN PRESS AGENCY, which fabricated the myth, is nothing but an institution founded and financed by America's Central Intelligence Agency. It director, Mukhtar Hasan, CIA's long-time hired agency, has been arrested by the Afghan authorities for sedition. the Western media, which spread the inventions of Mukhtar Hasan and other CIA agents acting in Pakistan, are well aware of whom they deal with and of the true value of such reports. They are also well aware of the fact that groups of experts appointed by the United Nations secretary general have repeatedly exposed as slanderous and ungrounded the previous allegations that chemical weapons of Soviet make were used in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia.

Nevertheless, some Western periodicals continue to use the services of liars. Their goal is to cast aspersions on the Soviet Union, which was one of the first to sign the Geneva protocol of 1925 on banning the use of chemical weapory and which has always sought to outlaw this criminal instrument of warfare and to destroy its stockpiles. Incidentally, the latest anti-Soviet insinuation emerged almost as soon as the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty members urged the NATO countries to join them in the signing of an agreement on freeing Europe from chemical arms. This reveals why the fabrication was launched. But the liars will never succeed in discrediting the Soviet Union, as they will never succeed in refuting the fact that the United States and its allies are engaged in preparations for chemical warfare.

DRA PRESS SAYS CIA BACKS 'PIRATIC ACTIONS'

PM242058 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov Kabul dispatch "President, Where Is Your Humanity?" The CIA and the Afghan Counterrevolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 20 Jan -- "President Reagan, U.S. radio stations described you as a champion of human rights, but it is you who is supplying the murderers of our fathers and mothers with money and weapons. American weapons and Americans bullets killed our parents. Why are you depriving us of parental warmth, where is your humanity?" -- this was the message sent to the U.S. President some time ago by 20 inmates of the Vatan children's home in Kabul. They are children of rural activists, party personnel, teachers, and doctors who fell at the hands of imperialist mercenaries.

Will the voice of the Afghan orpahns be heeded in Washington? Hardly. Last year alone the United States spent $100 million on subversive activities against the Afghan people. This year it is planned to spend $125 million.

A few days ago the Afghan press published a secret "Memorandum on the Situation in Afghanistan" prepared by CIA experts in September 1983, which had come to light. "It is essential," the authors write, "to exploit the situation prevailing in Southwest Asia to destabilize the Babrak Karmal regime." It is recommended to this end that "broad support and assistance to the Afghan counterrevolution be continued." The CIA experts "rate as positive" increased deliveries of modern weapons to "groups engaging in subversive activities aon Afghan territory." The successful realization of the U.S. strategic designs in the region, the document's authors sum up thoughtfully, will depend on the fulfillment of two conditions. First, making use of the "Afghan problem," counterrevolutionary activities in that country must be continued in the future, which will enable the United States "to exert a practical influence on the development of the political situation in the region." And second, an Afghan Government in exile must be set up which will make it possible to legalize the "insurgent movement" and give a semblance of legality to the aid given this movement by the countries of the "free world."

Commenting on the document, the Afghan press points out that it confirms once again that it is the United States that directs the piratic actions on Afghan soil of imperialist mercenaries who carry out economic sabotage and kill party activists.

Though not signed by the U.S. President, the CIA "memorandum" clearly smacks of the spirit of the White House's agressive policy.

INDIA SAYS PAKISTAN HEAD 'SELLING' STATE TO U.S.

PM241008 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in **Russian 22 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3**

[TASS report: "Destabilizing the Situation"]

[Text] Delhi, 21 Jan -- The strengthening of the Washington-Islamabad militarist alliance is destablizing the situation in South and Southwest Asia. This is pointed out in the brochure "Pakistan's Military Preparations" published by the All-India Committee of India's ruling Indian Natonal Congress (I) Party.

The All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress (I) states that India desires peace with all countries, and above all with its neighbors. However, the republic cannot forgot its security and territorial integrity. It is especially worried by shipments of large batches of the latest arms, including F-16 fighter-bombers, Harpoon missiles, and Mohawk reconnaissance planes to the Ziaul Haq regime.

As local observers note, reports of Islamabad's agreement to place bases on Pakistani territory at the disposal of the Pentagon warriors are arousing great alarm here. A statement published in India's capital by the All-India Committee of National Unity -- an influential public organization uniting eminent parliamentarians and representatives of different political parties -- stresses bluntly that, "Pakistan's president is selling his country to the United States." The military regime's actions are creating a serious threat to peace in the region.

INDIAN SECURITY FORCES DETAIN PAKISTANI 'SPY'

LD251008 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] New Delhi January 25 TASS -- India's security forces have detained a Pakistani spy near the city of Dharmastala in Himachal Pradesh State. According to the newspaper TRIBUNE, two months ago he was smuggled to India with the aim to collecting data about its defense potential.

The local press reports that the Islamabad military regime has perceptibly intensified the activities of its spies in India of late, trying to obtain with their help various classified information and at the same time to destabilise the internal situation in that country and provoke the sallies of extremist elements. However, numerous facts prove that the conspiracy was masterminded not in Pakistan but much farther -- across the ocean. The newspaper AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA points out point blank that the Pakistani special services are controlled by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

DELHI SEMINAR ON USSR INDUSTRIAL EXPORTS HELD

PM241639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Korovikov dispatch: "Developing Trade"]

[Text] Delhi, 20 Jan -- Soviet-Indian trade has been increasing sharply in recent years. While its volume over 5 years (1976-1980) totaled R5.1 billion, the trade turnover between the two states reached R4.8 billion in only 2 years (from 1981 to 1982). The protocol on trade turnover in 1984, concluded in December, provides for the further growth of trade turnover.

Of great importance for the fulfillment of the plans outlined is the close knowledge of the two countries' market and closer cooperation between their firms and enterprises. A special seminar titled "The export of machine equipment and technology from the USSR to India," held in Delhi, was devoted to this aim. Representatives of seven major Soviet foreign trade associations delivered substantial reports illustrating Soviet industry's broad export potential.

The seminar attracted much attention in Delhi business circles. Representatives of both state-run and private trade and industrial firms and various ministries and departments took an active part in it.

JAKARTA CONFERENCE DEBATES NEW INFORMATION ORDER

LD231529 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, January 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Shmelyov reports:

The conference of information ministers of non-aligned countries in Jakarta, the first of this kind, will analyse a wide range of questions connected with cooperation between non-aligned states in the sphere of information, as well as concrete steps aimed at establishing a new information order in the world. This has been pointed out by Adam Adib, minister of information of Malaysia. The Jakarta conference shows that a sense of responsibility for information is emerging among the developing countries, that they strive to comprehend in a more profound way the concept of a new information order, more just and better balanced, the minister underlined in a TASS interview.

Western information agencies which I would describe as news trade companies dominate the sphere of information: It is only well-selling commodity to them, he said.

These news trade companies have little interest in the social and economic transformations serving national interests which are carried out in developing countries. Western agencies react negatively to all that does not meet their objectives and interests and they know little the actual situation in developing countries, the minister stressed.

There exists urgent need to reconsider all the aspects of the information order and to make information coming from developing countries well-balanced and unbiased. Much has been done in this field by UNESCO which is to play an important part in establishing new information order, Adam Adib said further. UNESCO's efforts in developing and creating the communication infrastructure are highly appreciated and approved in developing countries.

In this connection it is deplorable that the U.S. decided to withdraw from this organization, the minister stressed. In UNESCO the U.S. tried to impose its will upon other member countries, as well as its rules, including in the sphere of information. The UNESCO member states cannot reconcile themselves to it.

These actions of the U.S. do not contribute to creating the atmosphere of cooperation between developed and developing countries, the minister underlined.

The positive steps on the way of establishing a new just order in the sphere of information include the development of communication between Asian countries in the sphere of television and the creation of the Asian information-exchange service within the framework of OANA (Organization of Asian and Pacific News Agencies).

Participants in the Jakarta conference are full of resolve to do away with such notions as diktat, manipulating and exploitation in the sphere of information. There is no doubt that the decisions to be adopted in Jakarta will promote the successful solution of the problem of establishing new information order in the world, this vital problem of today, the minister said in conclusion.

FURTHER ON SHALAYEV, TRADE DELEGATION IN CSSR

Visits Truck Plant, Bratislava

PM241150 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Jan 84 p 3

[Own correspondent R. Urmantsev dispatch: "Strengthening Friendship and Cooperation!"]

[Text] Prague-Bratislava, 18 Jan -- On 18 January the Soviet trade union delegation that is on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia was invited to the Avia-Praha Truck Plant. The light trucks bearing this enterprise's name are known not only in Czechoslovakia but also in many other countries. They are well known in the Soviet Union too: Avia-Praha has for many years now been fulfilling our country's orders for supplies of high-quality and economical vehicles.

During a discussion with the plant leadership and the party and trade union aktiv Avia-Praha's general director, Jaroslav Syrovy, spoke about the life of the truck plant's thousands-strong collective. The enterprise has been awarded the Klement Gottwald Order for outstanding labor achievements, and the collective bears with pride the honorary title of the 30th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army.

A moving rally which turned into a vivid demonstration of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship was held in one of the enterprise's shops. Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROA] Central Council, spoke at the rally. Czechoslovak trade unions, he emphasized, vigorously support the propositions and conclusions contained in the statements of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. K. Hoffmann pointed to the dangerousness of the international situation, which has deteriorated through the fault of imperialist forces, led by the United States. The present U.S. Administration is trying by means of false arguments to justify the deployment of new American missiles in West Europe. In these conditions the USSR, the CSSR, and the GDR have decided to take countermeasures aimed at stepping up the defense capability of the socialist community countries and ensuring military equilibrium. These measures are entirely supported by the Czechoslovak trade unions.

S.A. Shalayev, head of the Soviet trade union delegation and chairman of the AUCCTU, then delivered a speech. He noted with satisfaction the high level of multifaceted Soviet-Czechoslovak ties. These fruitful relations are acquiring an increasingly deep content and are gaining new prospects during the implementation of the agreements reached at the meeting between Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia.

The cooperation of working people and trade unions is an organic part of the life of our peoples and an effective factor in socialist and communist building, strengthening the world socialist system, and ensuring peace and international security. With each year this cooperation is becoming more purposeful and diverse and its effectiveness is growing.

The Soviet and Czechoslovak trade unions are faithful helpers of their countries' communist parties, actively participate in implementing their creative, peace-loving policy, and successfully develop mutual ties at all levels and in virtually all avenues of trade union work.

The involvement of an ever-increasing number of workers and specialists in cooperation, S.A. Shalayev observed, is of great significance. There are now about 800 Soviet and Czechoslovak enterprises taking part in it. They are making wide use of forms of ties which have proven their worth such as meetings between specialists and production innovators, the exchange of teams according to the "from machine tool to machine tool" principle, schools of advanced experience, and professional skill contests. This all furthers mutual enrichment with advanced experience, increased production efficiency, and the successful resolution of questions of social development. The multifaceted ties between the working people and trade unions of the USSR, the CSSR, and other fraternal countries are playing a particularly important role in conditions where the socialist countries' fraternal parties have embarked on a joint course of still more intensive production, scientific, and technical cooperation. International socialist competition is playing an important role here. Workers and specialists of the USSR and the CSSR are working shoulder to shoulder at integration projects and other cooperation projects and are taking care to ensure that reciprocal export deliveries are fulfilled on time and to high standards. The unity and cohesion of the working people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and of the whole socialist community are acquiring particular significance today, when world imperialism headed by the United States has declared a "crusade" against socialism.

Peace-loving forces in all countries have greeted with a sense of deep satisfaction the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will not permit the NATO bloc to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries and in the name of preserving peace will not permit the existing equilibrium of forces in Europe to be disturbed.

The participants in the 16 January meeting in Prague of leaders of European socialist countries' trade union centers pointed out that in the struggle for peace our countries' working people and trade unions look confidently toward the future. Without underestimating the danger created by imperialism's adventurist course, they believe in the victory of human reason, conscious as they are of their states' enormous potential and the strength of their combined might.

Soviet people, S.A. Shalayev emphasized, sincerely rejoice at Czechoslovakia's dynamic progress in the economic and social fields, in developing science and culture, and in increasing the people's prosperity. The Avia-Praha plant collective too is taking an active part in carrying out the program for further building a developed socialist society put forward by the 16th CPCZ Congress and in implementing the decisions of the 10th Czechoslovak Trade Union Congress.

To the audience's tumultuous applause, S.A. Shalayev presented representatives of the enterprise with the souvenir Red Banner awarded to the plant collective by decision of the AUCCTU for its great contribution to fulfilling Soviet orders.

The Soviet delegation showed great interest in the enterprise, production organization, the workers' working conditions, and social organizations' activity and had warm, cordial meetings with socialist labor teams.

Antonin Kapek, first secretary of the Prague City CPCZ committee, secretaries of the road Central Council, and A.P. Botcin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, took part in the meeting with the Prague truck plant workers.

On the same day the Soviet trade union delegation flew to Bratislava. In the Slovak capital's House of Trade Unions a meeting with the trade union aktiv was held at which S.A. Shalayev, leader of the Soviet trade union delegation, spoke.

After talking in detail about topical questions of Soviet trade unions' activity at the contemporary stage, the AUCCTU chairman devoted great attention in his speech to trade unions' participating in implementing the tasks of socialist economic integration.

The construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe, in which the working people of Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries are participating shoulder to shoulder with Soviet construction workers, is a new, noteworthy example of international cooperation and socialist mutual assistance. Despite flagrant, unprecedented attacks from the Washington administration, the gas pipeline was commissioned in record time. This is our common labor and political victory.

It is well known that the Czechoslovak working people took over from the international detachment of construction workers at the Soviet-Czechoslovak border. The team of welders from the Hydrostav-Bratislava national enterprise headed by Stefan Kovacik achieved the best indicators in the pipeline construction workers' competition.

S.A. Shalayev awarded a challenge prize -- the labor baton of Soviet participants in the construction of the gas pipeline -- to the team of welders as a symbol of the indissoluble friendship, socialist mutual assistance, unity, and fraternity of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

A large group of Slovak workers, specialists, trade union workers and activists were also awarded Soviet all-union "11th 5-Year Plan Shock Worker" badges for their exemplary fulfillment of Soviet orders and for their successes achieved in developing friendship and fraternal cooperation with Soviet labor collectives.

The Soviet trade union delegation is being accompanied on its tour around the country by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the ROA Central Council, Ladislav Abraham, first deputy chairman of the ROA Central Council and chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council, and A.P. Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

Concludes Talks in Prague

PM241519 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Jan 84 p 3

[Own correspondent R. Urmantsev dispatch: "In the Interest of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague, 20 Jan -- The visit to Czechoslovakia by the Soviet trade union delegation headed by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, is continuing. On 19 January the delegation were guests of the collective at the Slovnaft Plant in Bratislava -- the largest oil refinery in the CSSR. A major factor in this enterprise's development was the installation of the "friendship" pipeline for supplying Soviet oil to Czechoslovakia. This was stressed by I. Kopernickiy, director general of Slovnaft, and Jana Simekova, chairman of the trade union plant committee, during a talk with members of the Soviet delegation. It was with the arrival of Soviet oil in 1966 that Slovnaft's rebirth began. But it is not only raw material from the USSR that defines the enterprise today. Many installations and complex technical and technological decisions have been implemented on the basis of Soviet designs and thanks to the help of Soviet specialists and workers.

Year in, year out, the enterprise overfulfills the state plans. Many valuable labor initiatives first saw the light of day here. The tone in competition is set by the socialist labor teams, of which there are more than 230 at the plant.

The plant attaches special importance to friendship and cooperation with the Kremenchug oil refinery. The exchange of technical innovations, leading production experience, and teams of workers has become a good tradition and helps both collectives to better resolve many technical and social questions.

The Soviet trade union delegation headed by S.A. Shalayev was received by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee. In the course of the meeting, which was held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the development of cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the USSR and the CSSR.

The Soviet trade union delegation laid wreaths at the monument of Slavin Hill to the Soviet servicemen who died for the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet trade union delegation headed by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, returned to Prague from Bratislava 19 January. A warm, cordial meeting was held there with leaders and activists of the CSSR Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROA], members of socialist labor teams, leading workers, and specialists in various fields of the Czechoslovak national economy. Addressing those present, Sa.A. Shalayev stressed that the Soviet Union and the CSSR are linked by many threads of indissoluble fraternal friendship. These ties have been established at all levels -- from individual teams and enterprises to cities and oblasts. The cooperation between the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, which make an important contribution to the development of international socialist competition, has become fruitful. It augments the results of joint labor in implementing the tasks of socialist economic integration.

We could name many labor collectives from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and leading workers from both countries who year in, year out, achieve high results in fulfilling mutual pledges, S.A. Shalayev noted. The best representatives of fraternal Czechoslovakia's labor collectives, who last year set wonderful examples of labor in fulfilling export shipments to the USSR, are present here. Among them are Zdenek Janatka, fitter at the (Rudy Letov) Aircraft Plant, Josef Masopust, leader of a socialist labor team at the Hamr Mine, Josef Marsik, lathe operator at CKD-Praha, Ludmila Kulbalkova, worker at the Kozak Factory, and many others.

S.A. Shalayev expressed his gratitude to the victors in the international socialist competition and to all labor collectives for their contribution to fulfilling export shipments to the USSR and to further strengthening the friendship and fraternal cooperation between our peoples. The award to a large group of Czechoslovak workers and specialists of the Soviet all-union "11th 5-Year Plan Shock Workers" badges was a recognition of their services in the international socialist competition. The AUCCTU chairman presented the badges to the recipients amid tumultuous applause.

Attending the award ceremony were Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the CSSR ROA Central Council, Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government, Ladislav Abraham and Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman and secretaries of the ROA Central Council, and A.P. Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

Concluding talks were held 20 January between the Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev and a Czechoslovak trade union delegation headed by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the CSSR ROA Central Council. An agreement on the further development of cooperation between the trade unions of the USSR and the CSSR was signed at the talks, which were held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Shalayev on U.S. Deployment

AU240958 Prague PRACE in Czech 21 Jan 84 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] At the end of the AUCCTU delegation's official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia [16-21 January], AUCCTU chairman S.A. Shalayev gave an interview to PRACE and CTK in which he described the meetings between the delegations of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] and the AUCCTU as very useful from the viewpoint of the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions and working people. He stressed that they had not only discussed and generalized the results of cooperation to date, but that also foundations had been laid for further improving the mutual relations expressed in the agreement between the URO and the AUCCTU on the further development of cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR trade unions.

"The struggle for peace is the main task of the trade unionists of our countries, but also of the trade unionists of the whole world," he said. "I would like to remind you of the dangerous and explosive international situation that has been created as a consequence of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, and of their being made combat-ready, that is, their being targeted on the countries of the socialist community. We cannot remain unconcerned, we must actively fight for the removal of these devices from Europe, and then for the continuation of constructive talks on achieving equal security and military equilibrium. In this respect our objective is to strengthen the unity and cooperation with European trade unionists and the working people of other countries of the world.

"However, we must keep in mind that as long as the Reagan administration and the ruling NATO circles are going to put pressure on the socialist countries and threaten them, one has to do everything necessary to strengthen our defense-capability and security. Therefore the Soviet working people actively support the statement of 24 November 1983 by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in which he tellingly exposed the causes of the current situation in Europe and pointed out the culprits. Also the stance of the entire socialist community on the defense of the USSR is expressed very accurately in the statement. Our trade unions actively support this statement without reservation, and untiringly continue their endeavor to eliminate the threat of nuclear war."

[Question] What are the topical tasks of Soviet trade unions in connection with increasing the economic potential and the defense-capability of the USSR?

[Shalayev] "The Soviet trade unionists are well aware that the resolution of social issues and the raising of the standard of living are closely connected with the country's economic development, with the intensification of the national economy. For example, the 1984 state plans envisage that the entire increment in the national income will be allotted to social consumption. Therefore the Soviet trade unions see their most important task not only in the struggle for the fulfillment of the plan, but also in exceeding it. In that sense they are also activating the membership base. Socialist competition, counterplanning, efforts to increase thrift, reduce material and energy costs, improve the organization of work, and the activity of trade union sections are successfully developing."

Communique Signed

LD232308 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] A communique has been signed in connection with the official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia of the delegation of the Soviet trade unions headed by Shalayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and AUCCTU chairman and the talks with the delegation of the CSSR trade unions headed by Hoffman, member of the CPCZ Presidium, and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the republic. Participants in the talks, on behalf

of the working people and trade unions of their countries, fully supported the 24 November 1983 statement of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov presenting the USSR's measures in response to the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. As the communique notes, these measures are aimed at safeguarding the USSR's security, as well as the security of other socialist community countries.

GROMYKO-LED DELEGATION TO VISIT ROMANIA

LD242213 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS -- A Soviet party-and-government delegation, consisting of Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR (the leader of the delegation), Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Nikolay Talyzin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, the ambassador of the USSR to Romania, is to visit the Socialist Republic of Romania at the end of January 1984 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of Romania.

POLAND'S DEFENSE MINISTER ON ROLE OF ARMY

LD241849 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jan (TASS) -- An analysis of the work of the PZPR within the Polish Army has been carried out by communists at the report-back and election party conference of the Polish Defense Ministry's central institutions held here. Stress was laid on the vast role of the army communists in strengthening the country's defense capability, and in maintaining the high moral and political spirit and ideological cohesion of the servicemen.

F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo and Minister of National Defense who spoke at the party conference, dwelt on the tasks of the Polish Army in connection with the present complicated international situation, which is becoming heated as a result of the course of confrontation conducted by the U.S. Administration and the NATO bloc.

In order to alter the existing approximate balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, he said, the United States has begun the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The U.S. Administration has set in motion the machine of psychological warfare to discredit socialism, particularly in Poland. These are all links in one anti-communist strategy, the minister noted. In order to provide a fitting rebuff to the intrigues of the enemies of peace, it is essential to strengthen discipline, maintain the combat readiness of the army and imbue young fighting men with an awareness of lofty patriotic and internationalist duty.

The durability of our combat alliance with the Soviet Army and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact member states is a guarantee of Poland's security, stressed the minister of national defense.

The party conference was addressed by Army Gen. W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of Poland's Defense Committee.

POLISH PRESS ON REAGAN 'SOFTENING' SANCTIONS

LD231325 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Warsaw January 23 TASS -- Commenting on the so-called "softening of economic sanctions" against the Polish People's Republic, which has been announced by Ronald Reagan, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU said that it is a hypocritical attempt at blunting the sharp edge of popular anger over U.S. aggressive policy and a cheap election-year propaganda gimmick. U.S. policy vis-a-vis Poland, it said, has not been changed a bit, and all main economic sanctions against it are still in effect and continue doing harm to the Polish economy.

It follows from statements by U.S. Administration officials that the United States will lift all sanctions only if Poland accepts all its political terms. This shows that the United States has not abandoned its hostile policy with relation to Poland and not given up attempts at grossly interfering in Polish internal affairs. The Polish people, TRYBUNA LUDU said, vigorously reject and will continue to reject this policy.

The newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said in its turn that the U.S. President's decision has not at all changed the nature of Washington's subversive policy with regard to Poland. Poland, the paper said, demands that the U.S. leadership end its hostile actions and lift all economic sanctions. No partial lifting of the sanctions can deceive Poles.

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS BAYBAKOV IN MOSCOW

LD232311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Poland's permanent representative to CEMA Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, is in Moscow for the deliberations of the 109th Session of the CEMA Executive Committee. There he paid a visit to Soviet Deputy Premier Nikolay Baybakov. They discussed bilateral cooperation, economic cooperation in 1984, and goods exchange for 1985.

POLAND'S SZALAJDA HEADS DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

Szalajda Meets Ryzhkov

PM231252 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report "Talk Held"]

[Text] N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Z. Szalajda, the Polish deputy premier, 19 January and had a warm, comradely talk with him.

Details on Ryzhkov Meeting

LD192359 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] A meeting between the Polish Government delegation headed by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda and Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took place in Moscow. Let's recall that the Polish delegation has already been in the Ukraine and Belorussia, where it familiarized itself with new forms and organizational methods of the Soviet economy and discussed problems of tightening cooperation between large industrial enterprises of Poland and the Soviet Union.

Szalajda Visits Kiev

AU181034 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] On 17 January, Kachalovskiy, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, received Zbigniew Szalajda, Polish Council of Ministers deputy chairman. During a friendly conversation, the visitor was familiarized with the principles of and new trends in national economic management, in particular with the participation of the republic's labor collectives in the economic experiment aimed at expanding the rights of enterprises and at raising their responsibility for economic results.

Participating in the conversation were Balmont, USSR minister of the machine tool and tool building industry; Gavrilov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; (Shupnev), deputy chairman of the Soviet part of the Soviet-Polish intergovernmental commission; Kasyanenko and (Kuliy), Ukrainian ministers; Mentsinskiy, director of the Darnitsa Silk Combine; and Kalchenko, general director of the Kiev Machine Tool-Building Amalgamation. The conversation was attended by Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR; Kruk, Polish consul general in Kiev; and the Polish comrades accompanying Zbigniew Szalajda on the tour.

Statement on Visit

LD210445 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] A Polish Government delegation has ended a working visit to the Soviet Union. An evening news correspondent has obtained a statement by the head of the delegation, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

[Begin Szalajda recording] We were mainly interested in concrete cooperation between enterprises. We were very interested in economic solutions aiming at effective activity within the economy that is being applied in the Soviet Union, and this is exceptionally interesting from the brigade level on up. Here the whole issue is being settled, the issue of efficiency and cooperation between the collectives in enterprises concerning the stepping-up of economics and the efficiency of the economy. We were also very interested in the problem of introducing robots, automation, the things which constitute a bottleneck in our country.

The problem is to initiate the second stage of this cooperation which will be determined by concrete agreements, concrete forms of joint technology and joint specialization, complementing one another, coproduction -- which will in effect permit the exploitation of the production capacity of enterprises. Additional profitable exports, necessary exports, exports with a future, exports that will also provide development prospects for our economy, prospects for progress and durable, businesslike, economical, and effective cooperation between enterprises, should constitute a framework for the whole plan which will then be balanced at the level of the countries involved. [end recording]

CPSU'S LIGACHEV RECEIVES POLISH AMBASSADOR 13 JAN

LD132323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today, Comrade Ligachev, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, received the ambassador of the Polish Republic in the USSR, Comrade Kociolek, and had a warm and friendly conversation with him.

HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

Kapolyi Meets Ryzhkov

LD190454 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1730 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee today received Hungarian Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi. Oleg Chupanov deputy department head of the CPSU Central Committee and Sandor Rajnai, Hungarian ambassador in Moscow took part in the meeting, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Details of Kapolyi's Talks

LD192048 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 19 Jan 84

[Text] Budapest, January 19 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi who headed a delegation of experts at talks in Moscow with Soviet Ministry of Industry officials on topical questions of Hungarian-Soviet industrial cooperation, returned to Budapest on Thursday.

Particular attention was given to concrete issues of economic and technical-scientific cooperation in the years 1986-1990, and to the organization of consultations on joint industrial development aims until the year 2000. Laszlo Kapolyi met Nikolay Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU CC, and Deputy Prime Ministers Aleksey Antonov, Nikolay Talyzin, Leonid Kostandov and Guriy Marchuk. Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's ambassador to Moscow, was present at the talks.

The discussions are considered timely as in the course of implementation of the July 1983 resolutions of the HSWP CC, a series of measures are to be worked out for streamlining the production structure of the Hungarian industry so that it can adjust better to rapidly changing market requirements. Laszlo Kapolyi met Georgiy Kolmogorov, chairman of the State Standards Committee of the Soviet Union, and Yevgeniy Pitovranov, president of the Soviet Chamber of Trade and Industry.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL CITES ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR

PM231458 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 6

[B. Rodionov report: "Landmarks of Cooperation"]

[Text] The volume of reciprocal motor vehicle deliveries between the Soviet Union and Hungary is unequaled in world practice. The USSR is already using over 60,000 Ikarusz buses and Hungary more than 300,000 Lada cars. This was stated at a press conference given by E. Molnar, chief trade counsellor at the Hungarian Embassy in Moscow.

Soviet-Hungarian economic cooperation plays an increasing role in the implementation of the most important national economic programs in both countries. Hungarian enterprises are participating in the modernization of clothing factories in Lvov and Tbilisi, the Krasnodar Furniture Combine, and Moscow's Parizhskaya Kommuna Footwear Factory. The 20,000 metric tons of highly efficient plant protection agents to be delivered this year will help resolve Soviet Food Program tasks.

A new avenue for the development of ties between our countries is provided by Hungary's direct cooperation, envisaged by intergovernmental agreements, in the scientific and technical spheres with four Soviet Union republics -- the Ukraine, Moldavia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan.

This year the total volume of commodity turnover between the USSR and Hungary will exceed RB.6 billion.

ALBANIA BOOSTS TRADE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU211732 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] At the readers' request, the bulletin of the Soviet [word indistinct] Society (Uznanye), ARGUMENTS AND FACTS, has published an article on Albania's trade relations with the socialist countries. The article states among other things: All socialist countries are trading partners of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. They accounted in (?1982) for 57.4 percent of Albania's entire foreign trade. Albania carries out trade on the basis of long-term agreements, mainly for 5-year periods, [words indistinct] for trade. These agreements have been concluded for the period 1981-85 with [word indistinct], Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the [word indistinct], Cuba, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

[Words indistinct] In 1983 Albania resumed its trade with the PRC. Albanian-Czechoslovak trade considerably increased last year. It is expected that this trade will continue to grow. Trade between the two countries is balanced. Czechoslovakia is sending trucks, [word indistinct], other machine-building products, [word indistinct] and some types of mass consumer goods to Albania. In exchange it receives primarily iron and nickel ore, chrome ore, [word indistinct], and agricultural produce.

The largest increase of trade, about 25 percent more than stipulated in the agreement for this 5-year period, will be achieved in 1984 between Albania and Bulgaria. The total volume of trade between the two countries will be 22 million rubles. Increases are expected in Albania's trade with Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and Romania. [Passage indistinct] The volume of trade with the GDR in 1985, compared with 1981, will increase 58-60 percent. GDR exports to Albania include products of the machine-building industry and various equipment. Trade between Albania and Poland is to [?double). Poland will export [words indistinct] and textiles, vehicles, metals, coal, and machinery for the foodstuffs industry.

Economic relations between Romania and Albania are constantly growing. This year Romania will send to Albania oil industry equipment, tractors, [words indistinct], sanitary equipment, high and low voltage electrical equipment, insulating materials, spare parts for the mining and foodstuff industries, agricultural machinery, [words indistinct], and so forth.

USSR, SFRY GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD182212 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 18 Jan 84

[Text] As reported from Belgrade, the protocol on commodity exchange between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia for 1984 was signed there today. In line with this protocol Yugoslavia will obtain from the Soviet Union certain types of raw material, equipment and machines, among other things passenger cars and trucks, excavators and metal-cutting machines. For its part the Soviet Union will buy in the SFRY equipment for the light and food industry, sets and parts for the production of cars and other products. As a whole, the volume of commodity exchange between the two countries will total over $7 billion this year.

USSR-FRENCH COOPERATION MEETING OPENS IN PARIS

LD242109 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Paris January 24 TASS -- A Soviet-French colloquium on questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and France opened at Paris University today. It is attended by scientists and specialists of the two countries, senior officials of French governmental organizations, representatives of business circles.

Problems of further development of Soviet-French economic relations are to be discussed in the course of the meeting. The participants in the colloquium will also discuss different questions pertaining to implementation of bilateral agreements in the sphere of economy, science and technology.

NATO ROLE SEEN BEHIND FRG'S 'KIESSLING AFFAIR'

LD241416 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] As DPA reports, the Social Democratic faction in the Bundestag has demanded the creation of a special parliamentary commission to investigate the role of FRG Defense Minister Woerner in the so-called Kiessling affair. The Social Democrats are demanding the minister's resignation. The four-star general, deputy supreme commander of the NATO forces in Europe, Guenter Kiessling, was discharged on early retirement, international journalist Lev Strzhizhovskiy notes. The decision about his discharge was signed by Woerner, the war minister. First, Woerner declined to explain the reason for his decision, and then started to refer to security considerations, hinting that the general was a risk factor. The minister promised to back up his actions with proof, which has yet to be presented. From the confused explanations it appears that the proof was obtained by military intelligence. As for the victim general, he has from the very beginning rejected all the accusations.

Four-star generals, of which, incidentally, there are three in the Bundeswehr, are not pensioned off every year. Journalists investigating the affair have drawn attention to another aspect: What is the role of American General Rogers, supreme commander of NATO armed forces, in this story? Kiessling was his deputy. The West German press considers that the minister sacrificed the West German general to the Americans. Information has been leaked to the press concerning the atmosphere reigning in NATO headquarters: West German officers complain that, while making increased demands upon them, the Americans refuse to give them the right to vote in making decisions. These revelations have led investigations into quite a different direction than the one the war minister would have liked. Now it is being openly said that the proof that military intelligence allegedly possesses was fabricated to please the American allies.

The question is being asked: To whom is the Bundeswehr subordinated? The minister must answer this before the committee, creation of which is being demanded by the Social Democrats. Of course, the scale of anti-American feeling among the FRG ruling circles should not be exaggerated, but it is significant that even high-ranking officers of the Bundeswehr are having second thoughts about the destiny of their homeland, which has been allocated the place of main battlefield in NATO's terrorist plans.

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS ARRIVE IN USSR

LD241552 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- A group of British parliamentarians from the Liberal Party led by the party's leader David Steel arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

EFFORTS 'TO CRUSH' UK PEACE DEMONSTRATORS 'FAIL'

LD230923 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- Commenting on a reported incident, in which an American soldier from the unit guarding the Greenham Common cruise missile base in Britain shot at a woman staffer of the British defense office who was driving a car inside the base, PRAVDA's correspondent in London, Arkadiy Maslennikov, said it was a graphic symbol of the mortal danger that has arisen over the country after the started deployment there of what he described as a provocative type of nuclear weapons.

The awareness of this danger, he said, is manifest in the increasingly sharp confrontation between the Tory government and those, who have set themselves the task of preventing the fulfillment of the nuclear plans of NATO militarists and the installment of the U.S. cruise missiles in Britain. The official and unofficial advocates of the nuclear arms race are using every method they can think of to drive out of Greenham Common the heroic women who have maintained the "peace camp" at the base's gate for the third year now and thereby demonstrated the determination of millions of common Britons to check the slide into nuclear catastrophe. The methods have included legal prosecution, baiting in the press, and threats of using physical violence which have more and more often of late been backed up with hoodlum outrages and nighttime raids by hired bandits on the camp where there is only the stubbornness and mettle of its frail inhabitants aged from 17 to 70 rather than physical force to countervail them.

Trying to set public opinion against members of the anti-nuclear movement, the PRAVDA correspondent said further, government propaganda has more and more often depicted them as "fanatics" and "unbalanced people" whose actions are purportedly "posing a security threat" to both the military facilities and to the troops manning and guarding them.

The local municipal authorities, encouraged by London and headed by conservatives, have become markedly more active. Over recent weeks they have repeatedly sent groups of bailiffs and police to Greenham Common, who would tear down tents in the camp, humilate women living in them and arrest them. Semi-criminal ruffians also have stepped up their swoops on the camp.

Nevertheless, Maslennikov said, the ruling quarters and their official and unofficial assistants have failed to crush the will of the British peace campaigners. Moreover, facts indicate that they have become even more active and their influence has kept growing.

Contrary to the hopes of those who have sponsored the harassment of the Greenham Common women, the PRAVDA correspondent wrote at the end of his story, the women have not been scared. Moreover, six more tent camps have sprung up around the base over recent time in addition to the major "peace camp" at its main gate. Such camps have also been set up at 13 other military facilities that serve the U.S. military machine in British territory.

BELGIAN PARTY LEADER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 24 JAN

LD241649 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- Frank Swaelen, a deputy of the Belgian parliament, leader of the Christian People's Party (CVP), arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the parliamentary group of the USSR.

PORTUGUESE-U.S. 'CLOSE MILITARY CONTACTS' CITED

LD242107 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Lisbon January 24 TASS -- Deputy prime minister, defence minister of Portugal Carlos Mota Pinto has ended his official visit to the United States. That visit most obviously demonstrated the intention of the Portuguese Government to continue most obediently following Washington in its militaristic chariot.

As was admitted by Mota Pinto in a talk with journalists upon the return to Lisbon today, as a result of his voyage to the United States an accord was reached on granting the United States a possibility to repair on Portugal's territory its warplanes, deployed in West Europe countries. He also reaffirmed that an American station to track artificial earth satellites would be established in Portugal and that the Pengaton intended "to render assistance" to that country in building warships. An exclusively warm reception was accorded to Mota Pinto in Washington, according to reports of the Portuguese press. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger accepted the invitation to pay a return visit to Portugal.

Portugal's increasingly close military contacts with the United States in exchange for dollar hand-outs are giving rise to growing concern of the broad strata of the Portuguese public.

SPANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS CONCLUDE VISIT

Visit Georgian Supreme Soviet

LD201643 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Tbilisi January 20 TASS -- The delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Congress of Deputies of the Cortes Generales of Spain led by Miguel Angel Martinez who arrived in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia, last night, paid a visit to the Supreme Soviet of this Transcaucasian republic today.

The guests were warmly welcomed by Viktoriya Siradze, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia.

Prior to the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia (1921), she said, its entire industry consisted of small cottage industry production units and several mines. Nowadays the republic produces ferrous and non-ferrous metals, planes, locomotives, machine tools, and automobiles. The industrial products of Soviet Georgia are exported to more than 80 countries.

Georgia is the Soviet Union's main producer of tea, citrus fruits, and tobacco.

In our anxious time, Viktoriya Siradze said, the question of preservation of peace on earth and of the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe has come up acutely. Parliamentarians' contacts and a frank and unprejudiced dialogue between them acquire special importance in this connection.

Mr Martinez, the head of the delegation, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Congress of Deputies of the Cortes Generales of Spain, expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome. He emphasized that the principal aim of the Spanish parliamentarians' visit to the USSR is to share concern for the preservation of peace on earth and to strengthen mutual relations between Spain and the Soviet Union.

Visit Georgian Academy

LD211801 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 21 Jan 84

[Text] Tbilisi January 21 TASS -- A delegation of Spanish MP's who are now touring Soviet Georgia, have today continued their familiarization with the life of the republic with a visit to its Academy of Sciences.

Yevgeniy Kharadze, president of the Academy of Sciences, told the visitors that the entire history of the Georgian people was the history of struggle for national independence and freedom. It was only unification with Russia 200 years ago that saved the Georgians from peril. However, the Georgian people won genuine independence only after the establishment of the Soviet form of government in the republic in 1921. At present Georgia is one of the 15 sovereign union republics comprising the USSR on a voluntary basis.

Georgia exemplifies the effective solution of the nationalities question, Kharadze said. It is inhabited by representatives of more than 80 big and small nations and nationalities. School tuition is provided and newspapers and books published in six languages in Georgia. Up to 70 per cent of schoolchildren and more than one half of the student population of the republic's 19 institutions of higher learning are taught in Georgian.

The Spanish MPs did the sights of Tbilisi and the ancient capital of Georgia, Mtskheta. They visited a steel works in Rustavi, the largest of its kind in the Soviet transcaucasian republics, which exports its products to more than 50 countries.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Georgia gave a dinner in honour of the Spanish delegation.

Martinez Assesses Visit

LD231043 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 23 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- The delegation from the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Congress of Deputies of the Spanish parliament led by Miguel Angel Martinez, first deputy chairman of this commission, completed its visit to the USSR today. It stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Jose Luis Xifra, Spanish ambassador to the USSR, yesterday held a reception on the occasion of the delegation's stay in the Soviet Union. It was attended by Mikhail Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Vadim Zagladin, secretary of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

Speaking in an interview with a TASS correspondent, Miguel Angel Martinez spoke highly of the results of the visit. "We intended," he said, "to exchange opinions on international questions that worry us, especially the problem of world tension, to appraise the state and prospects of bilateral relations, and to discuss the development of inter-parliamentary contacts. We have been able to fulfil this program in full."

"As to cooperation between our countries," Miguel Angel Martinez went on, "we have thoroughly analyzed its state in such areas as culture, science, technology and trade. Over recent years certain progress has been achieved, but we should go further. Our MPs are fully resolved to make every effort within the framework of their activities to help bring the level of our trade and economic relations to a new high."

Speaking of inter-parliamentary contacts, Miguel Angel Martinez pointed out that the Spanish parliamentarians extended an invitation to their Soviet counterparts to pay a reply visit to Spain to continue the dialogue started in Moscow.

Meetings and conversations on Soviet soil, he emphasized, have enabled the delegation members to see for themselves the peaceableness of Soviet people. We have travelled the world a lot but perhaps we have nowhere felt such concern over the war danger as in the USSR. There are perfectly evident reasons for that. Suffice it to visit the huge Piskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery in Leningrad to realize why Soviet people who have experienced what war is show greater concern for the destiny of peace than other peoples. Everywhere we met people who told us that they will do everything in the name of peace, for a war never to recur.

There is no doubt, Martinez went on to say, that we Spanish people who also lived through the horrors of war share this concern and this striving for peace. We want to achieve progress on the way to peace.

Sharing his impressions of the tour of the country, the guest stressed that the ample information on the life of Soviet society which the delegation received during the visit has made it unforgettable. We have been able to fully appreciate the beauty of Leningrad and the matchless cordiality and hospitality characteristic of the Georgians. Visits to theatres provided an idea of a very high level of the development of culture in the USSR. I would like specially to point out a very-important-to-us meeting at Leningrad University, since in Spain we are preparing for a reform of higher education.

In conclusion Miguel Angel Martinez voiced confidence that the Spanish parliamentarians' first visit to the Soviet Union will have an effect on the development of good relations between the two countries.

SPANISH COMMUNIST LEADER OUTLINES PARTY STANCE

LD210037 Moscow TASS in English 2306 GMT 20 Jan 84

[Text] Prague January 20 TASS -- The general secretary of the new Communist Party of Spain Ignacio Gallego gave an interview to special correspondents of RUDE PRAVO and CTK. It was published by the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The aim of all participants in the constituent congress of the new party is to open a new road to Spanish communists, he said. From this viewpoint, the congress upheld the hope of thousands of communists of Spain. There already exists a political orientation, the concept of a party based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, a party which joins in the struggle of the Spanish working people, the entire people of Spain.

The Congress has shown that our ideas appeal to the people. It has become the beginning of a new stage, the stage of creating a party that we all need now. It would be premature to claim that we constitute now a consolidated, united force. In the short period of the preparation for the congress it was impossible to overcome all differences that have existed many years.

The congress has become the first step toward achieving genuine unity and cohesion of the forces constituting a Communist Party, toward the creation of a party of the Leninist type, united, organised and disciplined. We differ from "Eurocommunists" above all in that we are a party which is on the positions of Marxism-Leninism. We wish to be true to the principles of Proletarian internationalism. It is inseparable from solidarity and friendship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, with all progressive and revolutionary forces in the world. From this point of view we are a "pro-Soviet party". And why not? We are in the same degree a pro-Cuban, pro-Vietnamese, pro-Angolan, pro-Czechoslovak party. Naturally, the bourgeois mass media, in attaching to us the label of a "pro-Soviet party" are thus trying to discredit us. In this connection I wish to say: I am neither pro-Soviet or anti-Soviet. I am simply a communist. And being a communist and internationalist, I, naturally, have a sympathy for socialism, for all countries in which the new system has won, for all the peoples of the world.

None of us is afraid to admit publicly our sympathies for the Soviet Union. But we resolutely reject an implication that we, communists, do not conduct in deeds a patriotic, national policy. We are a communist party. We do not count on socialist countries advising us what we should do. We must decide this ourselves. The struggle for peace is the cardinal matter for us. To be a communist now means to wage a vigorous struggle for safeguarding peace. It is necessary to indicate clearly whence comes the threat to peace. It is quite obvious, and not for us only, that imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, is the source of this danger. All the peace initiatives aimed at disarmament and liquidation of nuclear arms in Europe are advanced only by one side -- by Yuriy Andropov, the Soviet Union, the Warsaw treaty member-states. All these initiatives, however, are rejected by Reagan, the Pentagon, NATO. This is clear now not only to communists. The participation in the North Atlantic pact entails a number of complexities for Spain. This applies not only to the threat to the existence of our people but also to the political and economic situation in the country.

We are also against Spain's participation in the EEC. The Common Market is NATO's economic lever. Spain should restore genuine independence and conduct a policy of nonalignment.

As to defence measures of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we regard them as inevitable reply measures. We opposed the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe and we stressed many times that practical implementation of such steps will lead to a further stepping up of the arms race and will bring on inevitable counter-measures. We are for the liquidation of all missiles on both sides. We are for the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe, that is for peace and disarmament.

U.S. WARNINGS TO SHIPS, PLANES OFF LEBANON VIEWED

LD251052 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 25 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS -- The order to destroy any, including civilian, aircraft and ships once they approach the American vessels concentrated off the Lebanese coast, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today, is a brazen decision that runs counter to international norms. It continues further the Washington administration's policy directed at expanding the American military interference in Lebanon's internal affairs. It is not accidental, the Soviet newspaper writes, that on these days, according to UPI news agency, the White House started considering the issue of delivering so-called "preventive strikes" from air on the "positions of the terrorists." Translated into language, this means bombing by American aircraft of camps of peaceful refugees, positions of the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the Syrian troops from the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

The present intensification of flights by American military planes in Lebanese airspace, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes, has no relation whatsoever to the "prevention" of attacks on ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet, as the American command is seeking to show. These planes are engaged in gathering intelligence information with a view to preparing air strikes on Lebanese regions.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA quotes the Cypriot newspaper KHARAVYI as indicating that on the pretext of "defending" its ships and Marines, the United States is threatening Lebanese territory with new massive strikes. It recalls that the Americans, using a similar pretext, carried out their aggression against Vietnam and recently invaded Grenada. At present, Washington is seeking to use the old scenario in Lebanon.

"There are no doubts, however" the Soviet newspaper points out, "that Washington's staking on large-scale use of military power cannot take its Middle East policy out of an impasse. Moreover, any expansion of the U.S. military interference in the Middle East will not only heighten the situation in that explosive region, but will also take the Washington policy deeper into the blind-alley."

ISRAELIS, SYRIANS CLASH; SALVATION FRONT MEETS

LD241455 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Beirut January 24 TASS -- The U.S. and Israel deliberately whip up tension in Lebanon. Ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet came close to the shores of that country. In the past 24 hours warplanes based on U.S. naval ships continued to make reconnaissance flights over the Lebanese capital and the mountain regions of the country.

At the same time, the Israeli invaders held provocative exercises in the Al-Biqa' Valley, in eastern Lebanon. Yesterday they used fire arms against the positions of the Syrian contingent of the Inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Syrian soldiers opened return fire.

In the Israeli-occupied southern part of the country, the village of Halucie [spelling as received] is still sealed off by the invaders, with water and electricity supply cut off. Dozens of locals were arrested. The Lebanese press reports that the invaders shot dead a 13-year-old youngster in a Halucie street yesterday. Protesting the outrages of the invaders, the residents of neighboring villages went on strike.

A session of the leadership of the National Salvation Front which includes representatives of a number of progressive parties of Lebanon has been held in Stora. [spelling as received] Participants in the session discussed questions connected with the internal situation in the country. A communique published by the session expressed high appreciation of the courageous struggle of Lebanese patriots against Israeli invaders. It stresses the stepping up of resistance to the invaders is the principal condition of the liberation of southern Lebanon.

'SECRECY' OF U.S.-ISRAELI COMMITTEE TALKS VIEWED

LD241637 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- TASS political commentator Boris Shabayev writes:

The sittings of the joint military-political committee of the United States and Israel are being held in Washington in conditions of total secrecy. The State Department flatly refuses to comment on its work while the ASSOCIATED PRESS adds that the results of this meeting are to be kept strictly classified. But what "secrets" is Washington intending so zealously to protect? Is it a secret that the new military-political body consisting of high-placed representatives of the American and Israeli military has been set up specially to raise the strategic cooperation between Washington and Tel Aviv to a qualitatively new level? Is it a secret that President Reagan and the Israeli Premier Shamir were the "Godfathers" of this cooperation and during their latest meeting in Washington arrived at full agreement on the stepping up and expansion of this "cooperation" precisely along the military line? In addition to this enough has been written and said about the methods by means of which the United States and Israel intend to act further in the Middle East.

As reported by the NEW YORK TIMES, the American-Israeli committee will concentrate on the planning of military actions and the preparation of American and Israeli Armed Forces for joint actions in the region. This includes the holding of joint military exercises, the use of Israeli naval bases and air fields by ships and planes of the American 6th Fleet, the deployment of armaments and equipment of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" on the territory of Israel. All this taken together, the same paper assesses, is designed to demonstrate that the United States has no intention of withdrawing from the Middle East, including Lebanon.

So the functions of the new committee have clearly a dual nature: the military one -- the practical preparation for expanding the American-Israeli aggression in the region, and the political one -- the use of blackmail against those Arab forces which resolutely oppose the hegemonistic plans of Washington and Tel Aviv.

In this connection one cannot treat as a simple coincidence the fact that the sittings of the American-Israeli committee in Washington are taking place to the accompaniment of a hysterical campaign directed against the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization. By whipping up the atmosphere of anti-Arab psychosis both the representatives of the United States Administration and the mass media that is taking its cue from them are screaming about the "threat" supposedly posed by some "terrorists" to the American troops entrenched in Lebanon and to the armada of the 6th Fleet assembled off its coast. The politicians in Washington certainly are foundering in problems if they have to resort again and again to such a primitive and threadbare methods to justify their own brigandage in a foreign land.

It is this "secret" -- the preparations for new piratic actions in Lebanon -- that Washington would like to conceal from the world public by holding the meeting of the American-Israeli military-political committee behind tightly closed doors. But is this really a secret?

HUSAYN AFFIRMS REJECTION OF CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

LD242046 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Yesterday evening the BBC network showed two interviews by its correspondent with Israeli Prime Minister Shamir and Jordan's King Husayn. It deliberately broadcast the two interviews simultaneously. This is because despite all the efforts of Washington and Tel Aviv, it is not possibile to drag Jordan in any way to the networks of the separate deal policy. However, Israeli Prime Minister Shamir was generous in his praise for the Camp David separate accords and called on Amman to join them.

The Israeli Prime Minister has alleged that the Camp David accords are the only realistic plan for peace in the Middle East, but King Husayn correctly objected by saying: How can one talk about discussions when Israel considers the West Bank a part of its territories? The Jordanian monarch said the West Bank is rightly the property of a sovereign people, namely the Palestinian people, and it is to them that these territories should be returned. King Husayn is convinced that to establish genuine peace in the Middle East, the total withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories must above all be achieved. In the opinion of observers, the statement by King Husayn is a further rejection by Jordan to join the anti-Arab Camp David Accords, which were concluded with the efforts of Washington and the betrayal of As-Sadat.

TUDEH LEADERS SENTENCED FOR 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS'

LD211513 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] The trial of a group of arrested leaders of the Iranian Tudeh Party has ended in Tehran. According to AFP, 86 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, including life imprisonment. The leaders of the Tudeh Party were thrown behind bars on charges, which were fabricated by the Iranian judicial authorities, of carrying out subversive actions against the Islamic Republic of Iran and espionage.

U.S. 'SUPPORT' OF S. AFRICAN ACTIONS JUDGED

PM241025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Review": "Banditry in the South of Africa"]

[Text] "Our country intends to operate in the south of Africa as the region's superpower," was the openly hegemonist statement by the South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC], which is controlled by the South African Government. In a special commentary, the racist elite's radio mouthpiece demanded that neighboring African countries stop supporting liberation movements in southern Africa and threatened that South Africa would otherwise feel justified in launching "preemptive strikes" against "frontline" states.

Note that SABC made this brazen declaration on 22 December, and on 24 December nearly 30 South African Air Force planes carried out massive bomb and rocket attacks on a number of Angolan population centers situated in the south of the country. A major invasion by the racist army then began deep into Cuando-Cubango, Cunene, and Huila Provinces. In an effort to conceal the actual scale of the aggression, South African Armed Forces Commander in Chief General Viljoen did say that South African forces were conducting on Angolan territory "military operations of a limited nature against South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) guerrillas."

Some "limited operation," when Pretoria mobilized about 20,000 servicemen for the invasion. According to Angolan radio, the invasion force included three motorized infantry brigades, four artillery groups, and two parachute battalions. They are supported by tanks and armored transporters, helicopters, and 100 aircraft. It is also known that the South African forces in Angola are using toxic agents and G-5 howitzers, which can fire conventional and nuclear charges. In some sectors the South African expeditionary corps has advanced 250 km into Angolan territory.

Exposing the racists' lies and fabrications, Angolan President J.E. dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Labor Party, resolutely rejected as unfounded all attempts by the Pretoria rulers to "justify" the aggression on various far-fetched pretexts. The interventionists, he said, "are not waging combat actions against SWAPO detachments or destroying Namibian refugee camps; they are fighting against the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, destroying Angolan cities and villages, and committing atrocities against the peaceful population."

The Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola are steadfastly and selflessly defending their native land, causing the enemy substantial losses in manpower and equipment. However, the situation is complicated by the fact that the Angolan Army is having to fight on two fronts. As soon as the South African military invaded southern parts of Angola, armed gangs of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) terrorist grouping stepped up their subversive activity in the countries' central regions. At the request of Pretoria, which is financing, arming, and training the group, UNITA is carrying out sabotage, destroying power stations, bridges, factories, and other national economic facilities, as well as terrorizing the local populace.

Pointing out the dangerous nature of South Africa's actions, observers, not just in African capitals, are unanimous in noting that Pretoria would not have risked large-scale armed intervention against Angola had it not been certain of full U.S. backing.

Remember that in mid-December the UN Security Council condemned racist South Africa's occupation, which had been going on since 1981, of the southern part of Angola's Cunene Province. However, the United States abstained from voting on the matter, thus expressing support and encouragement for the Pretoria's rulers' aggressive activity. When, in the initial days of the South African attack, the world deplored the racists' actions and demanded that they stop, the United States, in a special State Department statement, instead of taking the aggressor in hand, urged Angola, which is defending its independence, to "show restraint." That in the face of an armed attack by South Africa.

The U.S. representative also refused to vote for the resolution of the UN Security Council, convened at the Angolan Government's request -- a resolution demanding that South Africa immediately halt all acts of aggression and withdraw its forces from occupied Angolan territory. Once again the United States confirmed the justness of the sharp criticism leveled against it at the council session for its cynical support of the South African racists. It is this support that is inciting Pretoria to wilder and wilder bandit-like actions against independent African states.

In view of all this, it is hardly surprising that the South African bosses categorically rejected the Security Council resolution, thus overtly challenging international public opinion. Indeed, South African Foreign Minister R. Botha did not even try to conceal this when he announced Pretoria's refusal to heed the UN Security Council's demands. The head of the racists' foreign policy department boldly stated: "Both the Security Council and the world as a whole must bear in mind that the South African Government is prepared for the conflict and struggle which may follow the step we have taken." At the same time, South African Defense Minister General Malan, talking about the invasion of Angola, confirmed that "South African forces are prepared to continue such operations if necessary, without worrying about the consequences."

One cannot help wondering what Pretoria is relying on to back up its intention not to "worry about the consequences." U.S. protection and support, of course. The aforementioned General Viljoen has plainly stated: "South Africa has no intention either of tolerating the presence of any enemy on its borders, just as the United States could couldn't allow Grenada to exist alongside it." The fact that the South African commander in chief admitted that Pretoria is only Washington's diligent "apprentice" in international brigandage and is conscientiously copying its U.S. "patron's" methods of armed banditry embarrassed some people in the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES was quick to accuse Gen Viljoen of being illogical, and it told its readers a generally acknowledged truth. That "bad" South Africa has illegally occupied Namibia and that the Pretoria regime is "not right" to commit acts of aggression against Angola. The paper even went so far as to rebuke the Washington administration for "backing Pretoria's war against Angola' by its policy of "constructive cooperation" with South Africa. While admitting the obvious, THE NEW YORK TIMES did not say a word about what distinguishes the South African invasion of Angola from the U.S. intervention in Grenada. This is understandable, because the style of the two acts is identical.

Moreover, the facts demonstrate a clear coordination of Pretoria's and Washington's actions against Angola. The day when NEW YORK TIMES gave the South African general a dressing down, the U.S. capital was welcoming H. Roberto, ringleader of yet another anti-Angolan terrorist group -- the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) with open arms.

In an interview for THE WASHINGTON POST, this paid CIA agent of long standing bluntly stated that he had come to the United States "for weapons and other material assistance.' To see why Roberto needs "weapons and other material assistance," you need only recall the outrages of his armed gangs in northeastern areas of Angola following the declaration of independence.

A TASS statement published on 6 January stressed that the South African aggressor's aim remains the same -- to liquidate the progressive regime in Angola. "At the same time," the statement says, "these actions betray the South African rulers' wider plans to perpetuate the racist-colonial system in southern Africa through the systematic use of military force, the destabilization of the situation in neighboring independent African states, and the frustration of a political settlement for Namibia."

The racist elite's plans suit the present Washington administration down to the ground, the latter having established relations of "constructive cooperation" with South Africa. Throwing off all the camouflage that was formerly in regular use, Washington is showing its willingness to act "hand in hand" with South Africa. It is not just showing it, it is acting as well. The United States has rejected the only possible way of establishing peace in the region -- the granting of independence to Namibia, the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola, and the halting of support for the various splittist groupings in independent African countries.

Seeing the presence of the Cuban troop contingent in Angola, there at the request of its government, as an obstacle to the implementation of the neocolonialist plans, Washington put to Pretoria the idea of "linking" its withdrawal to the granting of independence to Namibia. However, this is purely and simply a trick to weaken Angola's defense capability and make it more vulnerable to armed attacks by South Africa. As for the granting of independence to Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the racist regime, the fruitless activity of the so-called "Contact Group," which comprises NATO countries and which has spent many years doing its best to prevent a positive solution of the matter, shows the West's real attitude to the Namibian problem. But the matter requires immediate solution, because it is the territory of Namibia that is being used by the South African military as a bridgehead for its constant attacks against Angola.

The situation in and around Angola, especially in connection with the exacerbation of the situation in southern Africa due to South Africa's aggressive actions, was examined at the Soviet-Angolan-Cuban consultations in Moscow. The consultations stresse solidarity with the Angolan people's struggle to defend their revolutionary gains. An accord was also reached on helping Angola strengthen its defense capability, independence, and territorial integrity.

The South African racists' latest aggression against Angola has graphically demonstrated once more that an extremely dangerous situation has developed in southern Africa through the fault of the South African rulers and their U.S. patrons. Coordinated international efforts are needed to eliminate it.

MALAGASY PARTY HEAD ON U.S. INTEREST IN REGION

LD241433 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Antananarivo January 24 TASS -- TASS correspondents Pavel Myltsev and Boris Pilnikov report:

The frenzied activities of the Pentagon in the zone of the Indian Ocean are one of the manifestations of Washington's policy aimed at establishing world domination. This has been stated by Andre Razafindrabe, national secretary of the Monima Socialist Organization Party (SOMONIMA). Ever more U.S. naval ships are sailing off our coasts, flights of strategic bombers and reconnaissance planes are becoming more frequent, and military bases are modernized, he pointed out in a TASS interview.

The rich natural resources and the important military-strategic situation of the Indian Ocean basin are the reasons underlying the lively interest of the U.S. imperialist circles in this region, A. Razafindrabe stressed. The U.S. receives 50 percent of strategic raw materials, including chromium, cobalt, and uranium, from southern Africa, and the major share of oil needed by it -- from the Persian Gulf area. Apart from it, by deploying nuclear-missile weapons on the Diego Garcia island and other bases, as well as on ships and submarines, Washington threatens the southern regions of the Soviet Union. This is why the Pentagon, a loyal supporter of the interests of monopolies, is striving to establish its control over the Indian Ocean, the SOMONIMA national secretary said.

Washington, which is concealing its aggressive plans, tries to shirk responsibility for the growing instability in the region on the developing countries, A Razafindrabe said. The just struggle of the young countries for the right to be masters of their own natural resources is described by Washington as the source of all the upheavals of the world capitalist economy. Proceeding from this allegation, Western propaganda classes as "terrorists" the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, while fascist-like Zionists of Israel and South Africa's racists are described by it as true "democrats", he pointed out.

Close cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, the struggle against anti-communism and anti-Sovietism are guarantees of the sovereignty of developing countries over their natural resources, and of the elimination of the threat of an American aggression, the SOMONIMA national secretary stressed in conclusion.

USSR-ZIMBABWE COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

PM241602 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS dispatch: "Trade Agreement"]

[Text] Harare, 19 Jan -- A trade agreement between the USSR and Zimbabwe has been signed here. It envisages the maximum development of bilateral trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The first trade agreement with the Soviet Union, Zimbabwean Trade Minister R. Hove said at its signing ceremony, marks a new stage in strengthening relations between the USSR and Zimbabwe.

SECRETARY SHULTZ PLANS TO VISIT GRENADA

LD241746 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] The U.S. Department of State has said that the Secretary of State Shultz will visit Grenada early next month. The country in the Caribbean has been occupied by American troops since Last October. It is the first visit by a high-ranking official of the Reagan administration following the seizure of Grenada. According to foreign press, the Americans use Grenada as a proving ground to test chemical weapons, nerve gas in particular. As a result, thousands of Grenadians died. The invader formed concentration camps where the arrested supporters of the overthrown government were submitted to sophisticated torture.

GRENADA BECOMING U.S.-SUPERVISED 'PRISON'

LD250002 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1630 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan (TASS) -- TASS Commentator Sergey Zanin writes:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz intends to mark the official celebrations in St Georges of the 10th anniversary of the Day of Independence, the day Grenada officially ceased to consider itself a colony of Great Britain, with his own presence. His arrival also marks 3 months since the day the United States took Grenada's independence.

Having thrown all its military might against this small state, the United States is now preparing at full speed to return Grenada into its own colony. At the same time, Washington intends to give the impression that it was the Grenadians themselves who asked for America's protection. Langhorn Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, announced that an electoral commission to organize "elections" by the end of this year will soon be set up on Grenada. Evidently it is no accident that Eric Gairy, prime minister of the country's former reactionary government, has arrived on the island. All this points to the fact that the occupation forces are in a hurry to set up yet another pro-American regime in the Caribbean basin.

The American military police, who were left on the island to maintain the "new order," continue to weed out "dissidence and sedition," persecuting supporters of the Maurice Bishop revolutionary government, which was overthrown by Washington, and throwing them into jail. More than 30 members of that government's leadership are still being kept behind bars without trial or inquiry. According to data in the press, hundreds of other Grenadian patriots are behind bars. Grenada has been virtually turned into a large prison with American supervisors.

Washington's politicans believe that future events on Grenada will develop according to a scenario that has been used more than once before to bring a Latin American state to heel: First there are "elections" under the muzzles of the guns of American police and troops from the so-called "Caribbean peace-keeping forces," then the establishment of a puppet regime on Grenda, after which the "brilliant military victory" should be completed by annexing the island's territory to the United States under the sign of a "free association." Only then will the age-old plans of the Pentagon's generals, who cannot wait to set up yet another military base in the Caribbean, as well as an electronic spy center for subersive activity against Cuba and Nicaragua and suppressing national-liberation movements in the countries of Latin America, be implemented.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES U.S. 'OCCUPATION' OF GRENADA

LD241613 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Radio Moscow news analyst Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] The air route between Washington and St Georges has been kept busy lately. One airborne group after another is urgently arriving in Grenada. This time, however, they aren't servicemen from the 82d Airborne Division that showered the island with bombs and artillery shells and seized it 3 months ago; these are businessmen and they come to, so to say, settle down in the country that has been seized, humiliated, and trampled upon by the American occupation troops.

At a red-carpet reception in the White House this month, President Reagan gave his blessing to one more group of American businessmen who went to Grenada to study the prospects of investing more capital into the economy of the island. In the same way the President blessed 3 months ago the Marines and Rangers who committed their heroic deeds in Grenada for what they said was in the interests of freedom and democracy. But this so-called democracy imposed on Grenada resulted in the island being turned into a police state. From the moment the U.S. occupation troops invaded the island, arrests and torture continue of those who are suspected of having had contacts with the government of Maurice Bishop.

Today the occupation troops are forming police units consisting of criminals and supporters of Grenada's former dictator, Erich Gairy. He himself also returned to the island from the United States, and he didn't come alone but brought bands of murderers and terrorists -- the Mongoose. Erich Gairy does not conceal the intention to head a puppet government, and he makes it clear to his Washington masters that he will try to perpetuate the occupation of Grenada by the United States Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, the provisional council that Washington has put into power has been instructed to eliminate all the progressive gains of the Grenadian people. There is a ban on the trade unions and other public organizations. Eyewitnesses say that Grenada today is like a concentration camp, and no screen of misinformation and lies set up by Washington can conceal the scale of the tragedy that has (?befell) the people in the small Caribbean country and the real objectives of the American occupation troops.

Recently a letter was published in the world press which a member of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Party, Leon Cornwall, had sent secretly from a prison in Grenada. He describes the atrocities and crimes of the occupation troops and calls on the world public to struggle for the complete withdrawal of all occupation troops from Grenada. And that demand is today voiced in the world just as firmly as 3 months ago when the American intervention of Grenada began.

REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

PM241116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Nicaraguan People Will Not Be Subdued. Interview With Daniel Ortega on Soviet Television"]

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, was interviewed on Soviet Central Television on 21 January.

During the past year, counterrevolutionaries have made several attacks on our country, he said. All these invasions were carried out with the support of U.S. imperialism and under the direct leadership of the CIA. The counterrevolutionaries launched their latest massive offensive in December, planning to enter Managua at the end of the year and seize power, but this attempt failed as well. The actions of the counterrevolutionary forces were again resolutely rebuffed by the Nicaraguan people defending the interests of the revolution. We can boldly state that any new counterrevolutionary offensive will also be routed.

Ever since the victory of our revolution, the United States has been trying to intimidate Nicaragua, D. Ortega continued. This policy became particularly intense with the advent of the Reagan administration, which places the main accent in its policy on brazen anti-communism and the suppression of the national liberation movement in Latin America.

The aggression against Grenada was undoubtedly one of imperialism's most treacherous and most vile crimes. And, of course, the purpose of the invasion was to intimidate the Latin American peoples, to intimidate the Nicaraguan people. However, the effect the U.S. imperialists achieved was exactly the opposite to what they had expected.

Describing Nicaragua's initiatives aimed at normalizing the situation in Central America, the Nicaraguan leader noted: Our proposals envisage the creation of mutual security systems in the region, the end of the policy of aggression, and the provision of conditions for genuine security in Central America. Also bearing in mind that a people's patriotic and revolutionary war is being waged in El Salvador, we are proposing a way of finding a political solution to the situation that has developed in that country. By this I mean a political, not a military solution to the Salvadoran problem.

Nicaragua has also sent its proposals to the countries of the Contadora Group. Our proposals were directly conveyed to the United States during bilateral contacts with U.S. Government representatives. However, thus far there has been no U.S. reaction to them. All this shows that the United States opposes the peace efforts of the Contadora Group countries.

Talking about the difficulties created for the Nicaraguan people by the state of undeclared war and the economic sanctions imposed by the United States, the speaker said: The damage caused in our country by the United States and by the terrorist groups it has sent there totaled $110 million in the past year alone. He stressed that international assistance and manifestations of fraternal solidarity by the peoples of other countries are of great significance for Nicaragua. This helps us withstand the U.S. terrorist policy.

Addressing Soviet-Nicaraguan relations, D. Ortega stressed: They are a model for relations between a great, mighty, and developed country and a small, developing country like Nicaragua. Soviet-Nicaraguan economic ties sharply contrast with the unequal relations in the international economic system to which Nicaragua was previously accustomed. Soviet-Nicaraguan relations can definitely be called fraternal relations, based on mutual respect; they are not restricted by any conditions.

This is particularly evident against the background of the aggressive U.S. policy. While the United States is depriving us of credits for the purchase of food, the Soviet Union was the first country to extend a helping hand.

At a time when U.S. imperialism is causing us tremendous economic damage by denying us supplies of essential raw material for our industry, the Soviet Union is displaying fraternal solidarity, giving us all-round assistance to develop our economy, and providing raw materials and food, and this is helping us to overcome the difficulties created by imperialism.

I repeat that in all spheres -- political, economic, and others -- relations between the USSR and Nicaragua are truly exemplary, equal, and fraternal.

This year, D. Ortega concluded, we will be celebrating the 50th anniversary of the death of our national hero, Sandino. His ideas provided the basis for the establishment of fraternal friendship between the Nicaraguan people and the Soviet people. These fraternal relations are manifested at all levels, in relations between the parties and in interstate relations. We are always aware of the Soviet leadership's complete sympathy, particularly that of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, whom we have had the opportunity to meet and talk with [my imeli vozmozhnost vstrechatsya i besedovat].

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ INTERVIEWED

PM241612 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 3, Jan 84 pp 7-9

[Interview with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, by TASS correspondent Nikolay Chigir: "Cuba in the Present-Day World" -- date, place unspecified]

[Text] The situation now taking shape in the world is complicated and dangerous both for Cuba and other countries, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said. Cuba is more concerned about the preservation and strengthening of world peace than about its own problems. Our country firmly and consistently advocates a relaxation of international tension. This stand, recorded in the programme adopted by the First Congress of the Cuban Communist Party and reaffirmed by its Second Congress, is the basic line of our activity in the United Nations and non-aligned movement, where we are doing everything in our power to avert a nuclear war which would practically lead to the destruction of mankind and all that man has created.

We are concerned most of all about the aggressiveness of the foreign policy of the Reagan Administration, about the arms race it is escalating, its reluctance to solve the burning issues of today through negotiation, and its striving to gain military supremacy. This policy is incompatible with the goals of the world community, which relies on the principles approved by the founding members of the United Nations, and therefore we categorically reject the basis of the foreign policy of any country.

We fully support the international forces that have taken a firm stand against the deployment of 572 American missiles started in Western Europe under U.S. pressure. We have declared our full support for the Soviet position which was formulated with utmost clarity in the recent statement by Yuriy Andropov who said that in view of the actions of the NATO countries, primarily the United States, which persist in carrying out their plan to deploy American missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union considers its further participation in the Geneva talks impossible.

Cuba is concerned over the fate of world peace. At the same time, being a member of the non-aligned movement, of the community of developing nations, it is watching with anxiety the events in distant and adjacent regions, where the policy of the Reagan Administration is creating dangerous seats of tension.

Let us take the situation in Lebanon. It has sharply deteriorated because of the military presence of the United States, which on the pretext of "peace-keeping" has adopted the path of direct and extremely dangerous interference in the affairs of that country. As a result, the situation in the Middle East has deteriorated still more. The alliance concluded by President Reagan with the agressive Zionist government of Israel presents a grave threat to the lawful rights of the Palestinians. The Arab peoples reject and resist this alliance, and their stand is logical and natural.

As for Cuba's attitude to the situation in Central America, it is characterized first of all by solidarity with the Latin American countries in their efforts towards defending the principles of national independence and independent development.

Cuba stands in solidarity with the Nicaraguan people, who have done away with the Somoza regime and Somozism and taken the road of structural social and economic reforms urgently needed not only by Nicaragua but also by Central America as a whole. This solidarity is intrinsic to the principles of our revolution. We consider it our duty to help all peoples striving for progress. For we also receive the aid we need for our development from various countries, especially from the socialist countries and the Soviet Union in the first place. Thus, our solidarity with the countries of Central America and other regions distant from Cuba, solidarity expressed in various ways, including the aid given by our doctors and agricultural and industrial specialists, is only a token repayment of our debt.

The Reagan Administration is bent on depriving the Central American countries of the right to pursue an independent policy, on imposing the U.S. will on them, and making the peoples of these countries accept the order U.S. imperialism is trying to implant.

We reject these claims of the United States. We believe, for instance, that the Salvadoran people have every right to fight for a new society, different from the existing one. An immediate transition to socialism is not today on the agenda in Central America. We are convinced that neither the Salvadoran revolutionaries -- as they themselves have said, nor the Nicaraguan revolutionaries have set the objective of an immediate transition to socialism. But even if they had set such an objective, they would have every right to do so, and no one could dispute that right. But there is no talk of this today, for the objective conditions for an immediate transition to socialism do not yet exist in these countries. However, there is an urgent need for structural changes which have long been effected in other Latin American countries. In Central America the realization of such changes has been delayed because of the monstrous economic domination of U.S. companies. As a result, incredible backwardness, poverty, unemployment and inequality are rampant there. Over 60 per cent of the population receive less than 10 per cent of the national income. This poverty makes changes an imperative need, and hence the struggle that is being fought. The Soviet Union has nothing to do with this struggle, contrary to Reagan's claim that it is engaging, through Cuba, in "subversive activity" in Central America. The revolutionary struggle was waged in that region already at the time when the Soviet Union was fighting for its own survival and when it simply could not influence the situation in Central America.

Long before our revolution Cuba fought for its own independence. Farabundo Marti and his comrades waged a heroic struggle for changes in El Salvador. In Nicaragua, the struggle was led by Augusto Sandino. Thus, the attempts to accuse Cuba and, the more so, the Soviet Union of "interference," and to say that social and political unrest in Central America has been provoked by our policy are utterly absurd.

Cuba stands for a negotiated settlement of the Central American problems, supporting in this respect the member countries of the Contadora Group and other Latin American countries which point to the need for negotiations.

The attitude of the world community to U.S. policy was clearly manifested during the events in Grenada, when 108 states, including the Latin American states, denounced the U.S. invasion. Referring to President Reagan's words that the news of this condemnation, received at breakfast-time, did not spoil his appetite, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez observed: It is tragic that the post of U.S. President is held by a man unable to sense and understand the importance of this attitude on the part of the world community.

The time will come, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez continued, when the American people will understand that Reagan's policy cannot express the interests of their country and that the United States can play a worthy role in the world arena only if its policy rests on principles aimed at the search for peace and the achievement of mutually acceptable solutions for the north and south of the American continent and not at imposing imperialist solutions on Central America and Latin America in general. That is what all Latin American peoples are striving for. With every passing day Latin America is demanding more and more insistently to be respected by the United States. The policy of Cuba coincides with the policy of the Latin American countries on this question.

Today Cuba stronger than ever before feels itself part of the general Latin American process of restoration and consolidation of national independence and democratic changes. This finds expression in the feelings of sympathy shown the Cuban delegations during their visits to Latin American countries. We were particularly aware of this during the recent visit to our delegation to Argentina for the inauguration of Raul Ricardo Alfonsin as the new president.

In short, Cuba stands for the solution of all Central American problems by peaceful means, by negotiation, and supports the initiatives advanced by Nicaragua in this direction. It should be said that so far Nicaragua's efforts in this respect have been unilateral because there has been no response from the United States.

The foreign policy of Cuba, whatever part of the world we take, is aimed at strengthening peace, consolidating the national independence of peoples, and advancing their progress. At present several thousand Cuban internationalists -- doctors, teachers, agricultural and industrial specialists, and builders -- are working in Asia, Africa and Latin America giving people there the benefit of our modest experience in the fields of the economy, education and medicine. And we are proud of this contribution.

There was much talk in some quarters about Cuban military presence in Grenada. Now the world has seen that the Cubans in Grenada were ordinary workers. As for the military, there were only 44 men -- 22 officers and 22 auxiliary servicemen. Some 700 workers were helping to build an airport. Some claimed that it was intended for military purposes. The whole world knows today that it was a purely civilian airport, with a British company also taking part in its construction. The airport was needed for the promotion of tourism in Grenada and threatened no one.

There are several thousand Cubans in Nicaragua. But these are not troops. As Fidel Castro has noted, the number of Cuban military advisers in Nicaragua is negligible. The Cuban specialists in Nicaragua include teachers, doctors and builders who are openly engaged in the construction of sugar refineries and roads. Such is our policy of co-operation and assistance in development.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez then dwelt on the contradictions between Cuba and the United States. These are contradictions not between Cuba and the American people, but between Cuba and successive U.S. administrations, he said. They are not of Cuba's making. They have arisen because of Cuba's decision to exercise its right to full national independence, to achieve political and economic liberation from U.S. imperialism, which dominated our country for 60 years, and to realize the aspirations of Farabundo Marti, Antonio Maceo, Carlos Manuel de Cespedes and Ignacio Agramonte, the age-old aspirations of the Cuban people in general. These contradictions can be resolved. But only on the basis of mutual respect, on the basis of respect of our right to choose the kind of society we wish. There can be no question of establishing good relations with the United States at the expense of worsening our relations with the Soviet Union, as President Reagan wants. The friendship between Cuba and the Soviet Union is inviolable. No one can destroy it. There is no force that could make us betray this friendship based on the community of our aspirations and ideas, the ideas of socialism and communism, friendship based on absolute respect of Cuba's independence and sovereignty and resting on time-tested co-operation. There is nothing incompatible between our ties with the Soviet Union and the ties we could have with the United States on the basis of mutual respect. It is no use threatening Cuba. We shall never discuss differences in an atmosphere of threats. We shall never yield to threats and shall not retreat under their pressure. Cuba can be wiped out, but it cannot be made to capitulate, cannot be brought to its knees. There are ten million of us, and we do not conceal that we are preparing ever more thoroughly for a people's national war in the event of any attempt to impose an alien will upon us. We have at our disposal not only the revolutionary armed forces, both in active service and in the reserve, but also the territorial formations of our people's militia. As Fidel Castro and Raul Castro have observed, half a million of the people's militia men are already well organized, another half a million are in the process of being organized, and still another half a million are preparing to join this process. But even those who today cannot be included in the 1,500,00-strong territorial formations of people's militia will take part in the resistance if Cuba is attacked. Those who intend to impose their will on Cuba would do well to bear this in mind.

We do not threaten anyone. Cuba is not a base for aggression against anyone. But neither will anyone be able to intimidate us.

Having celebrated the 25th anniversary of the victory of our revolution, we are following the path of strengthening and preserving world peace in the world and in its various regions, of adhering to the principles of our revolution, socialism and national dignity -- as we have done throughout the 25-year history of revolutionary Cuba. I repeat: We are prepared to negotiate on the basis of equality, but we shall never capitulate. Such is the position of our revolution on its 25th anniversary, the position formulated by Fidel Castro.

The Soviet people are our closest and sincerest friends, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said in conclusion. As Fidel Castro has said, the Cuban revolution was possible only because the Great October Revolution in Russia had been carried out earlier. The Cuban revolution was able to defend itself thanks to its friendship with the Soviet people, its cooperation with them.

Today when the Soviet people are compelled to exercise patience and restraint in the face of threats on the part of the Reagan Administration, energetically countering these threats at the same time, our friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union, our respect for it are an expression of the feelings experienced by Cuba. We know that the Soviet people cannot be cowed by any threats. It was with a feeling of admiration, approval and respect that Cuba welcomed the firm and resolute statement by Yuriy Andropov, leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state. We wish the Soviet people peace in 1984. It will then be a year of peace for mankind as a whole. For if the peaceful development of the Soviet people is disrupted, there will be no peace anywhere in the world. Let there be peace for the Soviet people and for the whole of mankind.

CUBA'S PEREZ APPRECIATES USSR FRIENDSHIP

LD241203 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 24 TASS -- "We are getting ever more convinced that the land of Soviets is true to the Leninist peaceful foreign policy course, and we support in every way the consistent struggle of the USSR for the improvement of international relations and for ensuring a reliable and happy future for all the peoples". Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Political Bureau, member of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, writes in PRAVDA today.

The world public has repeatedly come out against the notorious "right" of the U.S. to do with nuclear weapons what it pleases, the author points out. However, Washington is deaf to the voice of reason. It did not heed even the protests of those peoples on whose territory new missiles are being deployed today. The statements of Yuriy Andropov of September 28 and November 24, 1983 have demonstrated the firm striving of the USSR to a genuine nuclear disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security. Now it is the turn of the U.S. to respond to these steps.

In the years of people's power, the working people of the island of freedom have experienced an armed aggression, an economic blockade and a malicious campaign of counter-revolutionary slander. However, we also learned who our true friends are, A. Perez Herrero writes further. Friendship and solidarity of the Soviet people and of other peoples of the socialist community have supported us in the most difficult times. The allies helped us when Cuba lost its traditional sugar market, when we desperately needed armaments to defend our land and sovereignty, or when we passed over to building a new life, he points out.

Today, after the treacherous U.S. aggression against Grenada, it is more necessary than ever before to pool our efforts in order to prevent another aggravation of the situation in Central America, the author stresses in conclusion.

VOROTNIKOV LEADS RSFSR GOVERNMENT SESSION

PM201010 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Jan 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed Report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Questions of further improving the organization of the transport process and the standard of operational planning and perfecting the normative base now occupy a considerable part of the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transportation's activity. As was noted, however, by a session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium which was discussing progress in the Ministry of Motor Transportation's fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Making More Efficient Use of Road Transportation Facilities in the National Economy, Stepping up the Struggle Against Distortion of Data in Road Haulage, and Ensuring the Safekeeping of Fuels and Lubricants" and the RSFSR Council of Ministers resolution adopted to implement this decision.

A fundamental breakthrough still has not occurred in the use of road transport, the existing shortcomings are being eliminated only slowly, and the necessary organizational and educational work is not being done. According to the results of the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transportation's work for 1983, truck productivity has fallen by 3.4 percent in comparison with 1982, and in a number of oblasts no more than 55 percent of the available fleet was used. The use of trailers was unsatisfactory.

Some of the ministry's road transportation enterprises which have begun to conduct an experiment to improve drivers' labor remuneration have still not fully resolved the questions of making the truck use more efficient, making economical use of material resources, and improving the quality of service for dispatchers and recipients of freight. The team contract method, which makes it possible to considerably increase labor productivity and strengthen labor discipline, is not being disseminated in the requisite way in freight haulage.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium pointed out that the ministry and road transportation enterprises subordinate to it are not doing consistent or purposeful work to eliminate the shortcomings indicated. It was emphasized that an unfavorable situation regarding the use of transport also exists in other RSFSR ministries and departments.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transportation to examine critically the state of affairs in the fulfillment of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers and the RSFSR Council of Ministers, to ensure that this work is stepped up and that existing shortcomings are very quickly eradicated, to create in the sector an atmosphere of high exactingness and intolerance toward violations of discipline and procedure, and to enlist the labor collectives of enterprises more actively in the struggle against them.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session examined the question of the Voronezh Oblispolkom's work in developing agriculture and strengthening the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in light of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums. It was noted that the oblispolkom and the oblast's agricultural organs have done some organizational work to fulfill the Food Program, the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenums, and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers and of the RSFSR Council of Ministers "On Further Developing the Agriculture of the RSFSR's Central Chernozem Region."

However, the Presidium session noted that despite the work that has been done the development of the oblast's agriculture has slowed down in the current 5-year plan and poor use is being made of the potential existing in agricultural production. Many targets for the production of agricultural output laid down for 1981-1983 have not been fulfilled. Soviet and agricultural organs have failed to focus the attention of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists on the key problem in agriculture -- increasing grain production. The necessary organizational work to fulfill the plan targets for the development of stockraising has not been done.

The strengthening of the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the further development of agriculture in the oblast are being delayed by the annual failure to fulfill the plans for capital construction and the commissioning of many important agricultural projects. Economic work in the oblasts' agriculture still does not meet the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum's demands. Output prime costs remain high and some farms are working at a loss.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium also discussed the question of the work of the RSFSR Ministry of Communications and the Ulyanovsk Oblispolkom in improving the provisions of communications for the oblast's population and economy in light of the CPSU Central Committee June and December (1983) Plenum resolutions.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined and approved the socialist pledges of working people of the Azmushkino Rural Soviet in the Tatar ASSR's Tukayevskiy Rayon for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment and the overfulfillment of the economic and social development plan in 1984.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium session was conducted by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

BELORUSSIAN COMMUNIST CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

PM201053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 84 First Edition p 3

[Correspondents I. Novikov and A. Simurov report under the rubric "Great Work Calls": "Belorussia"]

[Text] Minsk -- the report at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was delivered by N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee.

What is the main thing today in the mood of labor collectives? They have entered the fourth year of the 5-year plan, prepared to scale new and greater heights in the development of the republic's national economy. Last year the volume of industrial production increased 4.9 percent. The plan targets for labor productivity growth and other very important economic indicators were fulfilled.

Positive changes occured in agriculture. Meat production in the public sector increased 9 percent last year, and milk production increased 5 percent. The annual plan for sales to the state of all types of livestock and plant products, with the exception of vegetables was fulfilled. The social program is being realized consistently.

As is clear from the data cited at the plenum, a real basis has been created for ensuring the fulfillment of targets in line with the 5-year plan.

The implementation of the measures planned for this year will produce a 3.9 percent increase in national income and social labor productivity and a 4.1 percent increase in the volume of industrial production. It is planned to start up the production of a considerable number of new types of machines, equipment, instruments, materials, and consumer goods. In agriculture it is planned to increase gross output by 3.4 percent and labor productivity by 6.7 percent.

Behind these figures lie the serious tasks facing the republic's communists and all its working people. The paramount task is the acceleration of labor productivity growth. It has been examined from various aspects.

The plenum participants were concerned that in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the increase in labor productivity resulting from scientific and technical progress amounted to just 50 percent. The mechanization and automation of auxiliary processes remains the greatest bottleneck. The plans for new equipment are not being fulfilled at many enterprises of the Belorussian SSR Ministries of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Meat and Dairy Industry, Procurement, Light Industry, and the Food Industry. There is no proper monitoring or observance of the ceilings set on the numbers of workers. And yet, positive experience in this matter does exist.

The republic's communists have perceived as a guide for action the task set by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov of increasing labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan and additionally reducing production prime costs by 0.5 percent.

Much also has to be done to improve the fulfillment of contractual obligations and to strengthen labor and state discipline. Not all party committees and economic leaders have devoted proper attention to these problems. Last year 57 enterprises failed to cope with the plan targets for commodity output, and 39 percent of associations and enterprises did not fulfill their contractual obligations. The Belorussian SSR Gossnab and Ministry of Motor Transport and the Belorussian Railroad Administration are largely at fault here.

There was thorough discussion of the development of the team form of labor organization at the plenum. It is seen as a tremendous reserve for improving quantitative and qualitative indicators at all enterprises without exception.

Serious complaints were made against the Belorussian SSR Gosplan and ministries and departments in connection with work on saving material resources. It turns out that there is still no clear-cut system here for managing this important work. The plenum approved the experience of Minsk's S.M. Kirov Association for the Production of Broaching and Cutting-Off Machine Tools, the Gorizont and Motovelozavod Associations, and the Bobruysk Leather Combine, where increased industrial production is being achieved without an increase in material resources.

The shift coefficient of the work of equipment has been increased somewhat in the republic. But even now machine tools are operating for only just over 11 hours out of 24, and for even less in a number of places. And this, as the plenum pointed out, is a weighty reserve for improving production efficiency and labor productivity.

The timely startup of production capacities is of great significance. There is still a great deal of work to be done in this respect. Here are the facts. The Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration checked 212 enterprises commissioned or modernized in 1976-1983. It turned out that a sizable proportion of them still have not reached their planned capacity.

The national economy has been undersupplied to the tune of many millions of rubles' worth of various output.

The plenum comprehensively discussed problems of improving the quality of products being produced. There are many reserves here too. The task has been set of increasing the output proportion in the highest category to 27.4 percent of total production volume in the fourth year of the 5-year plan. Quality, the plenum participants said, is not only an economic category but also a moral one. It is important to foster in every working person a sense of high responsibility for his output, for the honor of the plant and factory mark, and for his own honor.

The start of the economic experiment being conducted at the republic's light and electrical equipment industry enterprises was examined in close connection with this. The plenum participants pointed out that by improving the economic machinery it is possible to ensure considerable progress in all avenues of production development.

In the countryside, measures must be elaborated and implemented on every farm without exception for the fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets. Life and paractice, it was said from the plenum rostrum, convincingly confirm the truth that there are no insuperable difficulties or insoluble questions. The situation always changes for the better if the matter is tackled properly.

Many speakers analyzed the work style of party committees. Its improvement is also a tremendous, inexhaustible reserve for improving work in all sectors of economic and cultural building. It is only necessary to overcome the existing shortcomings and develop the assertive trend in the work of party committees, party organizations, and every communist.

The style which the CPSU Central Committee demands is not worked out in an office. It must be acquired by proceeding realistically from life, constantly studying cadres and their attitude to work, consulting with party organizations and communists, and checking with them the effectiveness of work forms and methods.

Certain party committees still try to take the place of soviet organs and the economic apparatus. The sectorial departments of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee are also at fault here. The harmful nature of such a style is obvious. A considerable proportion of economic cadres seek to shift onto party organizations their own immediate functions and, at the same time, their responsibility for the work assigned. The plenum strictly demanded an end to the involvement of party organs in dispatch and supply functions. Economic cadres must bear fulll and undivided responsibility for the results of their work.

The plenum participants expressed the confidence that the republic's party organizations will do everything necessary to implement the CPSO Central Committee December Plenum decisions and Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's guidelines and to increase Belorussia's contribution to the further development of the country's economy.

ESTONIAN COMMUNIST PLENUM VIEWS ECONOMIC TASKS

PM201043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 84 First Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent D. Klenskiy: "Attention to Reserves"]

[Text] Tallinn, 17 Jan -- The results of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the republic party organization's tasks stemming from the plenum decisions and the premises and conclusions in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech have been discussed at an Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum.

E.G. Vayno, first secretary of the republic's Communist Party, delivered the report. The Estonian SSR's working people achieved substantial successes in the third year of the 5-year plan. A great deal of above-plan industrial output was produced. The year was successfully completed in the countryside. While noting the achievements in economic development, the keynote speaker and the speakers in the debates focused their attention on existing shortcomings and unused reserves. In particular it was stated that not all collectives are yet fulfilling the targets for labor productivity growth, the saving of resources, and the growth of consumer goods production. The resolution which was adopted defining ways of further strengthening organization and discipline in all sectors of the national economy and raising cadres' responsibility and the working people's creative activeness.

ARMENIAN SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS PRESIDIUM MEETING

GF101831 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 30 Dec 83 p 2

[Text] A regular meeting of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held on 29 December. The participants in the meeting welcomed with great satisfaction the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This important political document will concentrate the attention of the party and people on the tasks of the communist creation.

It was noted at the meeting that by adopting the directions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov and the laws and resolutions approved by the 10th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation as an urgent program of work. The people's deputies councils will more actively and purposefully strengthen the economic and defense might of our country, will consolidate discipline and order, will improve the well-being of workers, and will achieve high communist ideals.

The presidium reviewed questions related to the convening of the eighth session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation. Proposals on the agenda and the order of work in the session of the supreme organ of the state power in the republic were discussed and approved.

According to a report presented by Deputy R. Amiryan, chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission, a question was reviewed and a resolution was adopted on the completion of work of the Planning and Budget Commission and the other standing commissions of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet on the preliminary review of the state socio-economic development plan of the Armenian SSR for 1984 and the State Budget of the Armenian SSR for 1984 and on a statement on the fulfillment of the 1982 budget.

A report by the Armenian SSR Justice Ministry on measures for augmenting the role of the comradely courts in strengthening labor discipline in the republic's enterprises was eard and discussed. First Deputy Justice Minister L. Alikhanyan presented a report on this question. It was noted that due to the achieved measures in the last period in the republic the activity of the comradely courts increased and this strengthened labor discipline in the enterprises, institutions and organizations.

However, the presidium noted that there are a number of shortcomings in this work as directors of some enterprises and institutions in the republic, by ignoring the role of the comradely courts in strengthening labor discipline, frequently prefer to bring violators to disciplinary actions rather than to present them to the comradely courts for questioning.

The presidium heard a report presented by Kh. Khachatryan, chief of the Executive Committee of the Echmiedzin Rayon Council, and another report on the progress of teaching Russian language in the general educational schools presented by Deputy Zh. Sarkisyan, chairman of the Echmiadzin City People's Deputies Council. The adopted resolution of the presidium noted the necessary measures for implementing the decisions of the higher organs for further improving the teaching of Russian language and the results of those studying this subject, developing their written and spoken language, and for achieving fluency in the Russian language.

A question on the results of fulfilling the plans of the basic work of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and the Standing Commissions of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet during 1983 and on the plans for the basic work of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and the standing commissions of the Armenian SSR for 1984 was reviewed. A resolution was passed on this question.

A question on the results of holding the single day of the deputy of the Armenian Supreme Soviet on 14 December and some other questions were also reviewed at the meeting. The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium passed corresponding laws and resolutions on these questions.

Participating in the meeting were S. Tohoyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet; G. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Committee; and Dzh. Dzhanoyan, Armenian SSR minister of education.

Finance Minister's Address

GF240435 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 31 Dec 83 pp 2, 3

[Speech delivered by D.A. Dzhanoyan, Armenian SSR minister of finance, at the Armenian Supreme Soviet session on 30 December]

[Excerpts] Comrade deputies, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers is presenting the outline of the state budget of the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan for the revision and approval of the republic's current Supreme Soviet session. It has been reviewed and approved by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

The industrial workers fulfilled this year's 11-month production plan by 103 percent and the sales plan by 102.1 percent. The sales of industrial output compared to the same period of last year increased 6 percent. Labor productivity in industry grew 2.7 percent and 51.9 percent of output was received on this basis. Regardless of the disadvantageous climatic conditions, the agricultural workers achieved notable success in the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program.

The national income of the republic this year will increase 4.5 percent and exceed R5.4 billion, over 61.1 percent of which will be directed toward the consumer fund.

The republic's ministries and administrations have implemented corresponding measures in order to enhance output productivity and rationally use the material and working resources. However, separate ministries and administrations are not fully revealing and mobilizing reserves in production; are permitting unproductive, aimless, and illegal use of material and labor resources and state means; and are not securing the unconditional fulfillment of the economic and financial activities of the enterprises and organizations. The state of work continues to be unsatisfactory in capital construction.

The republic's 1984 State Budget income is projected at R1795.3 million and expenses at R1794.7 million, the overfulfillment of income regarding the expenses at R0.6 million. The growth regarding the budget established in 1983 is 7.6 percent.

The budget income is basically formed on the basis of the means received from the socialist economies, which form 90.6 percent of its entire volume. The profit of the enterprises and organizations compared to that of the previous year will increase 8.7 percent to a total of R762.4 million. The payments received from the profit is projected to be R481.3 million or 4.1 percent over that of the previous year.

Under developed socialist conditions the progress of state insurance has achieved a unique importance. The general sum of insurance payment income next year will grow 6.6 percent compared to that of last year and will total R124.2 million.

The personal means of the enterprises and economic organizations will be directed toward the financing of the planned expenses and on the basis of all financial sources, the overall volume of expenses will exceed R2.5 billion for the first time in our economic history, which is an increase of R98 million.

The growth rate of industrial output volume is projected at 4,4 percent. The production of public consumer goods has a great weight in the economic potential of the republic and its volume next year will exceed R4.5 billion.

The decisive means for the progress of production has been and will always be the enhancement of labor productivity as well as the decrease of material consumption of a product. On the basis of the said factors, there will be a decrease of 0.4 percent in expenses per R1 in the commodities output, which will enable the saving of approximately R10 million of state means.

A total of R413.8 million will be allocated to the development of agricultural production on the basis of the state budget and personal means of agricultural enterprises.

The volume of state capital investments of the ministries and administrations of the republic's Council of Ministers will total R618 million on the basis of all financial sources.

A total of R825.5 million, which is 4 percent over this year, will be allocated to the development of public education, science, and culture and the improvement of medical services and the social security of the workers. A total of R168.7 million will be allocated to the expansion of the sector of all types of medical services and health establishments and the strengthening of their material basis, which is 5.1 percent over that of this year.

Comrade deputies, the local budget in the republic's state budget is projected to be R562.6 million, which is 31.3 percent of the overall state budget. The volume of local budget compared to the previous year will increase 1.9 percent.

According to the account of the fulfillment of the 1982 State Budget, the incomes have totalled R2,001,890,000 and the expenses R1,893,729,000 with an excess of R108,161,000 of income over the expenses.

Allow me to express confidence that the working collectives of the republic will not spare any effort to fulfill the State Plan and Budget of the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

State Planning Chairman

GF221820 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 31 Dec 83 p 2

[Speech by G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Armenian SSR State Planning Committee, to the Armenian Supreme Soviet session on 30 December 1983]

[Excerpts] Comrade deputies, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers presents for your review the 1984 Armenian SSR socioeconomic plan, the state plan for the fourth year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. It has been written on the basis of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and that of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on radical economic and cultural construction issues.

The outline of our republic's State Plan for Socioeconomic Development has been reviewed in detail by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission and other standing commissions.

The 20 December 1983 Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum reviewed and basically approved the plan. At the plenum Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, analyzed the results of the creative work of the republic's workers in the past period of the 11th 5-Year Plan period an defined the tasks of the party, soviet, planning and economy organs in the work of further development of the republic's economy.

The national income of the republic in comparison with 1982, has increased by 4.5 percent; and over the past 3 years by 17.6 percent compared to the projected 15.8 percent in the 5-year plan.

The volume of industrial output has increased by 5 percent or over R330 million; and in the past 3 years by 16.8 percent as opposed to the projected 15 percent in the 5-year plan.

The development of industrial output has been in line with elevation of its economic productivity. Over 96 percent of industrial output growth has been achieved on the basis of the expansion, reconstruction and retooling of the operating enterprises. Labor productivity during the year has increased by 2.4 percent, the expenses on R1 commodity output have decreased by 1 percent.

The fulfillment of the republic's Food Program was carried out in accordance with the party's agrarian policy. Due to the improvement in the use of land, water and material resources, expansion of the volume of irrigation works, clear organization of work and further productive use of technology, the gross agricultural output during the first 3 years of the 5-year plan compared to the average annual output of the 10th 5-Year Plan has increased by 9.7 percent as compared to the 5.9 percent projected by the 5-year plan. A total of R88 million worth of agricultural output over the 5-year plan has been produced. The annual plans for production and purchases of basic agricultural products except grapes have been fulfilled.

A big capital construction plan has been fulfilled in 1983. A total of R1.2 billion of fixed capital or 28.5 percent over that of last year has been commissioned as part of state capital investments.

In accordance with 26th CPSU Congress resolutions, measures to raise the population's living standard have been implemented. Over 70 percent of the 1983 national income has been used for the enhancement of the population's welfare. During the first 3 years of the 5-year plan period, the real income per capita has increased by 4.5 percent, and the average wages of laborers and employees by 5.6 percent.

The improvement of housing conditions is one of the most important issues continuously being solved in the republic. In 1983, over 1.17 million square meters will be commissioned as compared to the 1.05 million square meters projected by the 5-year plan. New communal, consumer services, educational, cultural and health projects have been commissioned.

There have also been a number of shortcomings and unsolved issues along with the successes. Individual industrial ministries, associations and enterprises have not fulfilled the plan targets for the enhancement of labor productivity, fuel resource economization, implementation of new technology, and the contract and order deliveries, due to which the balanced and planned securing of the national economy and population demands have not been met.

The elimination of shortcomings in capital construction is slow. The plans for the commissioning of production capabilities and fixed capital have not been fulfilled in a number of branches.

In 1984 the national income in the republic compared to the previous year will increase by 5.1 percent. Its growth during the fourth year of the 5-year plan period will reach 23.6 percent as compared to the 22.9 percent projected by the 5-year plan.

It has been projected to increase the productivity of public work during the year by 3.8 percent. It also has been planned to increase the volume of industrial output by 4.1 percent. A total of its R282 million growth will be basically secured by the full utilization of capabilities, the technical retooling, reconstruction and expansion of the operating enterprises. The machine building, light, forestry and wood processing, construction materials and medical industry are to develop more rapidly.

The growth of consumer goods output volume has been projected to be 2.6 percent. High quality output in the overall output volume will increase 21.5 percent, which corresponds to the 5-year plan.

Electrical energy output is to reach 13.9 billion kwh.

It has been projected to increase the volume of chemical and petrochemical industry output by 4.9 percent.

The development of the construction materials industry will secure the republic's local demand for construction materials. The output volume of the branch will grow 4.1 percent.

The volume of output in the forestry, cellulose, paper and wood processing industry branch will increase by 3 percent, and 20.2 percent over the 4-year period which corresponds to the 5-year plan target. The production of furniture as compared to 1980 will increase by 30.8 percent as compared to 28.5 percent projected by the 5-year plan period.

The production of the light industry compared to 1983 will grow by 4.8 percent and 25.5 percent over the 4-year period.

Over R330 million of capital investments will be directed toward the development of the agro-industrial complex branches, which is 3.9 percent over 1983.

The state purchases of livestock provisions have been projected in accordance to the 5-year plan standard and in 1 year the production of milk will increase by 4.3 percent and eggs by 6.2 percent.

Capital investments from all financial sources in 1984 will total R1 23 billion, which is over the allocation for that year in the 5-year plan. Compared to 1983, they will grow by 3.7 percent. A total of R714 million of installations and construction work has been projected or 18.1 percent over the 5-year plan.

The implementation of the measures for the enhancement of the material and cultural standard of the population's living continues. The volume growth of consumer goods output and services and making the consumers fund total 71 percent of the earned national income will enable an increase of income per capita by 3.2 percent as opposed to the average annual 1.5 percent of growth during the 3 years of the 5-year plan period. It has been projected to raise the average wages of the laborers and employees to R173.8 and that of the collective farm workers to R151 or correspondingly 1.6 and 6.3 percent as compared to 1983.

The purchases made from the public consumer funds, which will increase by 2.7 percent per capita as compared to 1983 and total R391, are an important source for the growth of the population's incomes and welfare.

The construction of houses in 1984 as in the previous years will progress greatly. It has been projected on the basis of all financial sources to commission apartment blocks totalling over 1.13 million square meters, which is 9.2 percent over this year's target of the 5-year plan.

Education, culture and health will further develop. It has been projected, on the basis of state capital investments, to construct preschool establishments to accommodate 6,000 children and public educational schools to accommodate 12,400 students. In accordance with the 5-year plan target, the higher education establishments will admit 11,800 and the secondry specialized education establishments 17,100 people. On the basis of all financial sources the number of hospital beds will increase by 950 and outpatient clinics with 1,350 consultations per shift will be commissioned.

Comrade deputies, the adoption of the 1984 Armenian SSR Socioeconomic Development Plan by the Supreme Soviet and its successful fulfillment play an important role in the implementation of the tasks laid by the 26th CPSU and 27th Armenian Communist Party Congresses.

There is no doubt that the industry and transportation kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, constructors and all the working collectives of the republic will actively participate in the socialist emulation and under the leadership of the Armenian Communist Party, will achieve new successes in the socioeconomic development of the Armenian SSR and the prosperity of our great fatherland.

ARMENIAN COMMUNIST SECRETARY ADDRESSES PLENUM

GF230626 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 22 Dec 83 pp 2, 3

[Speech by G.M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at the Central Committee Plenum on 20 December 1983]

[Excerpts] Comrades: The accounts and elections at the republic's party organizations have been completed. The characteristic of the previous accounting-electoral campaign was that the meetings of the initial organizations having party committees and the rayon and city party conferences were held for the first time following the 26th CPSU Congress.

The course of the accounts and elections has been reviewed at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The preparation and convention of the accounting-electoral meetings and conferences have been actively participated in by the members and candidate members of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the Central Committee, members of the Armenian Communist Party Auditing Commission, and leaders of ministries, state committees, and other republic organizations.

The meetings and conferences have concentrated on issues of implementing the party's economic policy, the total fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, and the undertaken socialist obligations. Particular attention was paid to the intensification of production, the radical enhancement of labor productivity, the improvement of quality indicators, the strengthening of saving techniques, the correct fulfillment of the obligations of contract deliveries, the expansion of consumer goods production, the utilization of production capabilities, the accomplishment of social and consumer projects on schedule, and the productive use of transportation means.

It should be noted particularly that during the accounting reports and speeches by communists that the activities of the party organizations in further consolidating party and state discipline and fulfilling the party's instructions to establish appropriate law and order in production were comprehensively discussed. Particular attention was paid to the practical aid given to the initiatives for enhancing the personal responsibility of cadres, investigating and using internal production reserves, decreasing material and financial expenditures, increasing the quantity of raw materials, decreasing raw material losses, expanding expertise, and fulfilling the party's instructions.

During the meetings and conferences, discussions were held on enhancing the responsibility of workers for preserving the state's interests and of the leading organs and party organizations for considering the needs and demands of the people. The party organizations' activities in the productive supervision of the administrations' activities, in the strengthening of their influence on production, in examining educational and life issues of the people, and the implementing the law on working collectives were comprehensively analyzed.

The number of employees, kolkhoz leaders, engineering and technical workers, and women has notably increased among the organizers of the elected party groups and secretaries of primary organizations of production departments. The same can also be said about the structure of raykoms and gorkoms which inspires confidence that the work of the party bureaus and committees will be carried out better and be more productive.

The accounting-electoral meetings and the city and rayon party conferences reviewed the conditions of the ideological work and patriotic and internationalist education of the masses.

Regarding the work carried out in response to criticism and proposals as an inseparable part of all organizational and political work of the party organizations, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has established a network for their implementation. In light of the results of the accounts and elections and that of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenums, the Central Committee Bureau adopts corresponding decisions every year in response to the criticism and proposals of communists.

The revision of this procedure by the current plenum of the Central Committee further proves the seriousness that the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee gives to the criticism and proposals of communists and their constant implementation.

As the analysis shows, many individual proposals have been made on socioeconomic development issues of the republic's mountainous and foothill areas. The communists fully approve of the course of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and Government in improving the socioeconomic infrastructure of the republic's mountainous and foothill areas.

Notable work has been carried out in this regard over the past few years. In 1982 in comparison with 1970, the gross industrial production of the republic's mountainous and foothill areas increased by 4.1 times as compared with the republic's overall growth rate of 2.2 times.

Comrades, many remarks and proposals were made on issues which are directly related with the growth of activities for improving the workers' welfare. Through the fulfillment of the socioeconomic plan established by the 26th CPSU Congress, large-scale housing, cultural and social construction is being carried out in the republic. During the past few years of the 11th 5-Year Plan period, a large number of houses, public schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals, polyclinics, and many other cultural and social projects have been commissioned.

However, in this area too there are unsolved problems and communists are justified in noting that the work carried out in this regard does not fully meet the demands. The comrades who addressed the meetings and conferences expressed concern over the condition of the republic's capital construction. In fact, the construction ministries are failing not only to commission the production capabilities in time, but also the housing and sociocultural projects. The means allocated for that purpose are not being fully used every year. It is appropriate to note that there is an unprincipled attitude in the state commissions of city and rayon soviet executive committees which often accept the commissioning of houses and other projects with great reluctance.

During the accounting and electoral meetings and rayon and city party conferences, notable attention was paid to the expansion and improvement of the quality of trade and public food services sector. Work is being carried out in the republic in this respect. The means of the local budgets, industrial and construction enterprises, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes are being further used for the expansion of shops, delivery points, and other projects.

However, as it was rightly noted by the communists, a radical improvement has not been noticed in that important management sector. The plan for retail goods turnover is not being fulfilled. As before, there is the lack of an adequate quantity and variety in the goods required by the population and supplied by the trade network. The result has been a notable underfulfillment of the goods-turnover plan and the accumulation of products in demand by the population.

The mistakes and shortcomings in the study and projection of the population's demand for consumer goods have not been eliminated, and the delivery of the goods to trade network is uneven. The trade enterprises are not displaying an appropriate demanding attitude toward industry, and are not making efforts to promote industry's development of new products and its ending of old product types which are not in demand by the population.

Great attention was paid at the party conferences and meetings to furthering the productive usage of production potential. At the party meetings of the Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan, Abovyan, Razdhan, and other rayon industrial enterprises, the communists critically noted that the production rate of machines and instruments which require an enormous amount of materials is too large. Notable losses of metal, fuel, construction wood, cement, mineral fertilizers, and other materials are being permitted.

The gorkoms and raykoms and the initial party organizations should gear the efforts of the industrial enterprises, scientific research, outlining and construction organizations, scientific departments of academies toward the solution of the extremely important problem of the republic: the maximum discovery and usage of the secondary resources and fuel and material production reserves.

During the meetings and rayon conferences of a number of primary party organizations the issue of supplying the villages with drinking and irrigation water was raised. The issue of drinking water has also been discussed at the party organizations of the republic's cities.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee reviewed that issue and noted that the criticism expressed was appropriate. The construction of water supply projects is intolerably slow. Concrete measures have been established in accordance with the reviewed issue.

Comrades, one of the problems raised in many initial party organizations dealt with the supply of thermal energy to the workers and the national economy needs of the republic.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and Armenian SSR Council of Ministers along with the corresponding all-union organs have established radical measures to fully supply the republic's national economy with fuel.

The CPSU Central Committee recently reviewed the activity of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee on improving the work style and method of the party organizations in light of November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. That decision is significant for the entire party. Thus, the task of the gorkoms, raykoms, ministries, and administrations is to reconstruct work on the basis of the CPSU Central Committee decision as well as in response to criticism and implement proposals of the communists. This will contribute to the successful solution of the big and complicated problems facing the republic and the total fulfillment of the decision of the 26th CPSU Congress, and that of the Armenian Communist Party 27th Congress and May 1982 and November 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

GROSSU ADDRESSES MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM 31 DEC

PM231621 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 4 Jan 84 pp 2-3

[Unattributed "abridged account" of report by S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered at a 31 December 1983 plenum of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee: "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Stemming From the Plenum Decisions and the Provisions and Conclusions Contained in the Speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet's ninth session, held a few days ago, occupy a prominent position among this year's socio-political events.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum, heard the reports "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1984" by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and "On the USSR State Budget for 1984" by V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance.

The plenum participants familiarized themselves most attentively with the text of the speech by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which provided a fundamental assessment of the road traveled during the past year, brought to light the unresolved questions in economic building, and drew attention to the main problems on whose solution the country's further socioeconomic development depends.

The resolution adopted by the plenum entirely and fully approves the activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo in implementing the domestic and foreign policy formulated by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum unanimously approved and supported the profound assessments and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concerning the basic directions of the national economy's further development, viewing this speech as a most important political document that vividly expresses the socioeconomic policy of the party and the Soviet state at the current stage.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution points out that the solution of the urgent current and long-term economic tasks posed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov must underlie the activity of the entire part and of all soviet and economic organs, public organizations, and labor collectives, and that it must become the most important duty of every Communist.

The plenum approved in the main the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the USSR State Budget for 1984. Following a comprehensive discussion of these documents the USSR Supreme Soviet's ninth session adopted the appropriate laws.

Moldovia's working people, like all Soviet people, welcomed with great enthusiasm and complete support the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Decmeber (1983) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet's ninth session, and the text of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech, which point them toward the comprehensive intensification of social production, the successful realization of high plan targets, and the strengthening of discipline and order.

They see them as a further manifestation of the concern of the party and the Soviet Government for Soviet people's prosperity, the dynamic development of the country's economy, and the more efficient utilization and further consolidation of its production, scientific, and technical potential.

Our republic's workers, peasants, and intelligentsia welcomed with ardent approval the resolution "On the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet State" adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet, which entirely supports and approves the practical steps and measures being taken by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government to strengthen the defense capability and ensure the security of our state and its allies.

In response to the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution Moldavia's working people assure their own dear Leninist party that they will apply all their strength to augmenting the fatherland's material and spiritual assets and consolidating its defense capability.

The CPSU Central Committee December Plenum noted that the line of improving socialist economic management and enhancing organization and discipline and the professionalism and responsibility of cadres, which is being implemented in accordance with the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, is yielding positive results. Higher growth rates have been achieved in the national economy and in raising the people's prosperity, the general economic indicators have improved, and an increase in their absolute growth in comparison with the first 2 years of the 5-year plan has been secured.

These successes are evidence of the correctness of the course elaborated by the party and of the feasibility and validity of the tasks it has set regarding the economy's development. Now, the party teaches us, we must not slacken the pace we have achieved or lose the general positive attitude toward our work, and we must continue even more persistently and consistently the line of raising the standard of economic management and develop the positive trends more actively.

The state plan for the economic and social development of the country in 1984 is meant to become an important stage in the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. It is oriented to a greater degree than before toward raising the economy's efficiency and toward the dynamic development of the national economy. The gross volume of industrial output is to increase 3.8 percent, and that of agricultural output -- 6.4 percent. The task has been set of ensuring the growth of output with lower specific expenditures of material resources, and especially fuel and metal.

Positive changes have also taken place in Moldavia's economy. The results of the 3 years of the 5-year plan show that it is outstripping the directive indicators for the growth of national income, industrial output volumes, and labor productivity. According to preliminary data, industry fulfilled the 1983 plan 100.8 percent; about 90 percent of the increase in output was obtained through increased labor productivity. The 3 years of the 5-year plan have seen industrial output increase by 21 percent against the planned 17 percent.

Despite the extremely unfavorable climatic conditions, the working people of the agro-industrial complex prevented a decline in agricultural production this year in comparison with last year's level, while last year's level was exceeded for industrial crops, fruits, and stockraising products.

The sale of meat to the state increased 11 percent over the 11 months, that of milk -- 19 percent, and that of eggs -- 6 percent. Agricultural gross output showed a 9.7-percent increase over the average annual level for the 10th 5-Year Plan. The best results were achieved by the republic's kolkhozes, which this year will receive R488 million profit, three times the 1980 figure.

There has been some improvement in the state of affairs in the capital construction sphere. Four percent more capital investments were assimilated in 1983 than in the previous year, while the volume of construction and installation work showed a 12-percent increase. The commissioning of general education schools, hospitals, and polyclinics also increased. There are also definite changes for the better in the work of transport, trade, and consumer services.

A thorough analysis of the republic party organization's activity in the leadership of the economy was provided in the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee To Improve the Style and Methods of Party Organizations' Activity in the Light of the Decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee," which was adopted 12 December this year. It takes note of the fact that, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and of the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the Central Committee, and by the instructions of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's party organizations are improving the style and methods of their activity. They have begun to demonstrate a greater creative questing, professionalism, and purposefulness in the leadership of the national economy and the education of the working people, in the solution of key economic and social tasks, and in the achievement of high end results. This has promoted the growth of the working people's labor and political activeness and has enabled us to achieve positive results in several sectors of the republic's national economy.

At the same time, the resolution points out that there has not yet been any radical improvement in the style of the activity of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's party organizations. Attention is drawn to the presence of serious shortcomings in their work to direct economic and sociocultural building, to develop intraparty democracy, in the selection, placement, and education of cadres, and to monitor the fulfillment of the decisions being adopted. The inadequate orientation of mass political work toward the solution of the most important political economic tasks is pointed out.

The republic party organization has accepted this resolution as a fundamental document applicable for a protracted period into the future and channeling it toward the comprehensive development and assertion in the activity of the party organs and leadership cadres of a creative, scientific approach to the solution of existing problems, of genuine professionalism, party-minded principledness, self-criticism, and personal responsibility, and of the ability to rely on the collective wisdom and experience of the masses, to exert an active influence on their frame of mind, and to react sensitively to the working people's demands.

Today, from the position of the evaluations of our activity and the guidelines given in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the accountability report of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, it is necessary to examine not only the elapsed period of time but also the tasks for the future.

These guidelines concretize, as it were, the conclusions and demands of the CPSU Central Committee's December (1983) Plenum and focus our attention on the fact that a comprehensive improvement in the style and methods of party work and the increased effectiveness of party leadership of the republic's social life are essential for the successful implementation of the party's economic and social policies and the tasks of the working people's Communist education.

I.

The Moldavian SSR's draft state plan for 1984 has been drawn up in accordance with the targets for the 11th 5-Year Plan and with consideration of the need to make up the ground lost in 1981-1983. It outlines high but realistic development rates for the sectors of the national economy, and it provides a more balanced growth for social production in terms of manpower, material, and financial resources.

In 1984 the republic's national income must show a 5.3-percent increase over the expected level for this year, which will enable us to surpass the target for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan and secure a 27-percent increase against the 24 percent planned for this period. A 3.2-percent growth is envisaged for the year in the volume of industrial output.

The volume of gross agricultural output is projected to increase by 7 percent in comparison with the level expected for this year. This will ensure the fulfilment of state purchase plans and will permit the allocation of the necessary seed, forage, and food stocks. It is intended to assimilate 10 percent more capital investments in 1984 than in 1983. Some 74 percent of the total volume of capital investments will be channeled into production construction and the retooling of enterprises.

The plan envisages a further growth in the population's prosperity. Allocations for sociocultural needs will increase. The population's real incomes will rise by 4 percent. A growth in the volume of retail trade turnover is projected, and there will be an improvement in consumer and municipal services for the population.

In order to achieve the planned growth rates in physical production and in the people's prosperity in the fourth year of the 5-year plan we ought -- as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov points out -- to have in every sector and in every labor collective a completely clear understanding as to the ways, means, and methods by which the high targets incorporated in the draft will be attained. And for this it is necessary everywhere to investigate more deeply the reasons for the existing shortcomings, to reveal unutilized reserves for the intensification of production, and to concentrate our attention on the so-called bottlenecks, on the most acute issues on whose solutions the success of our work will depend.

In the republic's industry, given the fair results of its work as a whole, the third year of the 5-year plan saw 76 associations and enterprises -- 15 percent of the total -- fail to cope with plan for the production of output. Many enterprises with contractual commitments failed to implement the 11th-month plans for deliveries. Among them are enterprises of union jurisdiction, of the ministries of construction materials industry, of light, local, and meat and dairy industry, and of fruit and vegetable farming.

The main reason for failure to fulfill state plans is the low level of executive discipline, the absence of precise monitoring and verification of the execution of party and government directives locally, and shortcomings in questions of management, planning, financing, and material and technical supply.

Instead of undertaking a profound investigation of the reasons why their subordinate enterprises fail to fulfill plan targets and adopting specific measures to eliminate the shortcomings, ministries and departments frequently limit themselves to a mere statement of the facts, and then they end up on the path -- condemned by the party -- of amending plans downward. Here is one example. In the third quarter of 1983 the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming (minister -- B.N. Bardash) reduced by 11.7 percent the commodity output plan for the Kagul, Kalininsk, Kishinev, Grigoriopol, Ryshkany, Slobodzeya, and Ungeny associations; but in fact the reduced plan was overfulfilled by 20 percent, while the original plan was overfulfilled by 10.3 percent. The plans were also amended for some enterprises in other sectors.

Such a practice introduces disorganization into both production and distribution. Moreover, the reduction of the plans, which is done as a rule without any changes in the labor indicators, is entailing the violation of the planned proportions in the growth of wages and labor productivity, and this is harming the economy and social development.

Party organizations must wage a most determined struggle against the practice of amending plans, must enhance cadres' responsibility for the plan, educate all working people in the spirit of undeviating observance of plan discipline, and comprehensively support the working people's patriotic enterprise and initiative for the overfulfillment of the targets.

"In party terms," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasizes, "the task can be posed only thus: It is necessary to secure the unconditional fulfillmentof the plan, but to utilize here all opportunities for its overfulfillment." This CPSU Central Committee guideline must become fundamental to our activity. We must be guided by it when evaluating the work of cadres. It must be the determining factor when analyzing the status of the economy, formulating socialist pledges, concluding collective agreements, summing up the results of competition, and so on.

The republic's party aktiv is acquainted with the CPSU Central Committee instruction on the need to concentrate the efforts and attention of party, soviet, and economic organs and labor collectives on the main avenues for the intensification of production: boosting labor productivity and output quality; the swiftest and full startup of production capacities; the consistent implementation of the principles of financial autonomy; observance of the policy of thrift; the introduction of the collective contract and of other progressive forms of production organization. Attention is once again drawn to this in the decisions of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee To Improve the Style and Methods of Party Organizations' Activity in the Light of the Decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee."

Implementing the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic's party organization this year on the whole achieved positive results in labor productivity growth rates.

However, our capabilities have been far from fully utilized: A total of 75 associations and enterprises failed to fulfill the January-November 1983 plans for this indicator, while 59 reduced the level of it in comparison with the corresponding period last year.

As an analysis shows, the plans for increasing labor productivity are frequently wrecked because of an irresponsible attitude on the part of individual economic cadres and engineering and technical workers toward questions of norm setting for labor and the introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production, and toward the the utilization of work time. According to the data of a Central Statistical Administration survey, the average percentage fulfillment of output norms in October constituted almost 125 percent, whereas the monthly production plan was fulfilled only to the extend of 103.2 percent. At some associations and enterprises output norms are a means of regulating the level of wages and not of boosting labor productivity.

There are also enterprises where the number of workers exceeds the established ceiling. At the Beltsy Sewn Goods Factory named for the 40th Anniversary of the Moldavaian SSR it was exceeded by some 204 personnel in January through November, at the Rybnitsa City Dairy Combine it was exceeded by 124 people, and at the Bendery Sewn Goods Factory named for the 50th Anniversary of the Komsomol the figure was 85 people. The direct result of this was that during the first 10 months of 1983 some 115 associations and enterprises of the republic's industry permitted the growth of wages to outstrip the growth of labor productivity.

The inseparability of labor productivity and discipline has been mentioned on many occasions. Work is now under way everywhere in the republic to fulfill the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU on questions of enhancing the organization and strengthening the socialist discipline of labor. This work is giving definite results. However, despite some reduction in losses of work time, the scale of these losses remains great. In the first 6 months they exceeded 113,000 man-days. This is equivalent to over 900 workers not participating in social production, during the said period they would have produced output to a value in excess of R14 million.

Certain leaders try to cover losses of work time and breakdowns in the fulfillment of plan targets by means of the extensive involvement of a certain section of workers in overtime and off day working. In the first half of 1983, in comparison with the same period last year, the number of man-days worked as overtime increased by 110 percent in the Kishinev Tanning Association, by 220 percent at the Dnestrovsk Gravel [agloporitovyy graviy] Plant, and by 720 percent at the Kishinev Jewelry Plant. We must abandon such a "method" of realizing production plans. the strengthening of discipline, the elimination of losses of work time, the scientific organization of labor on the basis of financial autonomy -- this is the sole correct path to the achievement of the planned indicators.

Serious shortcomings also exist in the startup and utilization of production capacities -- one of the most important directions of the intensification of production. The results of a selective survey of 68 installations carried out by the Central Statistical Administration at the end of 1982 revealed that 44 of them have not ensured the normative schedules for the startup of capacities.

The republic's party, soviet, and economic organs must eliminate these shortcomings more rapidly, considerably step up the work to implement the party's demands regarding the accelerated intensification of production, strive for the better utilization of all levers for boosting labor productivity, constantly keep at the center of their attention the cadres' activity to accelerate scientific and technical progress and start up capacities, and wage a determined struggle for stronger discipline and enhanced organization. "The ability of economic leaders and social organizations to mobilize people and to strive for the high end results of work must be judged in accordance with how the party's decisions will be translated into practical deeds at every enterprise and in the association," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov points out.

In August 1983 the bureau of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee discussed the question of work to select, place, and educate cadres within the Moldavian Main Administration of Power and Electrification [Moldglavenergo] and deemed it ineffectual. The apparatus' party organization, the collegium, and administration chief B.P. Karpov had failed to draw earnest conclusions from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum on strengthening discipline and introducing order into production. As a result, cadre turnover and losses of work time within the power system are considerable, labor and production discipline are at a low level, and there are serious shortcomings in ensuring the uninterrupted work of the power sector.

The Moldglavenergo apparatus must radically restructure its entire activity, take effective steps to put the power system's organizations in order, heighten the responsibility of leaders and specialists, step up educational work in the labor collectives, reinforce executive discipline, and improve work with cadres.

As you know, industry of union jurisdiction exerts a perceptible influence on the development of the republic's economy. Its share of the total volume of production has already reached 17 percent. Many enterprises of the machine-building and instrument-making sectors are showcases of Moldavian industry. However, on the whole output growth rates at enterprise of union jurisdiction have declined in recent years. This is in keeping neither with their capabilities nor with the interests of the republic. A number of machine-building and electrical engineering enterprises are not ensuring the full loading of highly productive equipment, are slow to introduce the achievements of science and advanced practice, are working poorly on the development and startup of new technology, and fail to renew their production technology for a protracted period. Serious omissions are allowed to occur in the organization of production and labor, which has an impact on the growth rates and quality of the output being manufactured and lowers the republic's export potential.

It is necessary to boost the level of the work of enterprises that determine scientific and technical progress in the republic, to eliminate shortcomings in their activity, and to raise the responsibility of party organizations and leaders for accelerating the rates of output manufacture, improving output quality, and for the intensification of production.

A substantial place in the republic's industry is occupied by sectors that directly manufacture consumer goods. The manufacture of group B output has increased by 14.2 percent over the 3 years of the current 5-year plan. At the same time, the ministries and departments and individual enterprises of union jurisdiction have organized in an unsatisfactory manner the fulfillment of the target established by the resolutions of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government for 1981-1985 concerning an increase in consumer goods production.

The greatest lag in its implementation has been allowed to occur by the ministries of food, local, light, and forestry industry, the Ministries of Housing and Municipal Services and Consumer Services, and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. The enterprises of the furniture and wood processing industry are not making full use of their potential. There has been some reduction in the production of cultural and domestic commodities and household appliances by enterprises of union jurisdiction.

We know that the population's purchasing power and the level of Soviet people's provision with diverse commodities have risen considerably in recent times. There has been a corresponding increase in the demands on the range and quality of articles. However, the republic's industry is being extremely slow to recognize itself for the manufacture of modern consumer goods and frequently produces obsolete models of articles.

At this year's wholesale markets the republic's trading organizations refused to purchase a considerable quantity of chairs, knitted and sewn goods, "Kodry" refrigerators, and other commodities because of the quality and the range failed to match the consumer demand. We cannot accept a situation whereby -- with a market shortage of many commodities -- certain enterprises of the light, local, instrument making, and furniture industries are transforming good-quality raw and other materials into output that is unmarketable and that will lie around at the storage depots or require a price reduction.

The CPSU Central Committee December Plenum drew attention to the fact that the time has come not merely to speak about shortcomings in the manufacture of consumer goods but about the specific workers responsible for these shortcomings. It is essential for the party gorkoms and raykoms to investigate all instances of the manufacture of consumer goods of poor quality or obsolete types and make strictly responsible those leaders who are directly answerable for this.

The 1984 draft plan provides for a 6.5-percent increase in consumer goods production. It is essential for the ministries and departments, the party raykoms and gorkoms, the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the primary party organizations, and economic leaders to ensure that this target is attained and to mobilize the collectives' efforts both for the unconditional fulfillment of the plans and targets governing the manufacture of consumer goods in the full volume and the established range, and for the enhanced quality and reduced costs of those articles.

II.

At the beginning of this report I mentioned certain successes achieved by the republic's agricultural workers in the implementation of the Food Program. I should add to what has been said that, thanks to these successes, the processing sectors of the national economy functioned better in the third year of the 5-year plan. The food industry workers produced R4.4 billion worth -- or 12 percent -- more commodity output than last year. Within the system of the Agrarian Industrial Association of Viticulture and Winemaking [Moldvinprom] the manufacture of industrial output rose by 11 percent; the corresponding figures for the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and the Agrarian Industrial Association for Tobacco - [Moldtabakprom] were 6 percent and 39 percent respectively.

These are fair [neplokhiye] results on the whole.

They have been achieved thanks to the work of party, soviet, and economic organs and primary party organizations aimed at boosting the working people's labor and political activeness and accelerating the development of the republic's agro-industrial complex.

Orgeyevskiy Raykom, for example, has performed purposeful organizational and political work. In comparison with the average annual level for the 10th 5-Year Plan, the 3 years of this 5-year plan have seen tobacco production in the rayon increase by 17 percent, that of grapes by 61 percent, and that of meat by 6 percent. In 1983 the plans for the sale to the state of almost all types of agricultural products have been fulfilled here.

The Kriulyanskiy party organization has also increased the efficiency of its work. In 1983 the rayon's kolkhozes, sovkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, and interfarm associations achieved a substantial growth in gross output and sold R9 million worth of output in excess of the plan. The plans for the sale of all agricultural products to the state have been fulfilled.

For many years Slobodzeyskiy Rayon has achieved a stable growth in agricultural production and increasing crop yields and livestock productivity. Gross output per 100 hectares of farmland reached R200,000 here in 1983.

At the same time, many party raykoms, ministries and departments, and economic organs are failing to ensure the growth of agricultural production and are wrecking the fulfillment of state plans. In Sorokskiy, Kaushanskiy, Glodyanskiy, and Ryshkanskiy Rayons the production of gross output in the farming and stockraising sectors has not only not risen during the 3 years of the 5-year plan but has even registered a 6-percent decline in comparison with the average annual level for the 10th 5-Year Plan. In 1983 in these and other rayons the plans for the sale of output to the state have been fulfilled only for two or three types of crops. As a result the republic as a whole owes the state a considerable quantity of sugar beets, vegetables, fruits, grapes, and meat.

The causes of the shortcomings in the development of the republic's agro-industrial complex have been profoundly revealed in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the accountability report of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. As we know, it points to the fact that party committees are failing to make a profound analysis of the processes taking place in the economy and are not ensuring the comprehensive solution of questions of the intensification of social production. The republic is experiencing a decline in the return on capital investments in agriculture, and the capacities of livestock-raising complexes are being utilized to the extent of 60-70 percent in all. In agriculture, as also at a number of industrial enterprises and in construction, labor productivity growth targets are not being fulfilled, there is no real introduction of the team contract on the basis of financial autonomy, and there are serious shortcomings in production management and the work of the management apparatus.

One can cite much evidence to corroborate the correctness of this criticism. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently heard the accountability report of Ungenskiy Raykom concerning the work it is carrying out to improve ideological and mass political activity in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. The discussion showed that the raykom had not overcome formalism and the campaign-style approach to the business of educating people, is failing to exercise the necessary control over the organization of the execution of adopted decisions, and is only feebly engaged in educating cadres in the spirit of high responsibility for the work assigned them.

The rayon is waging poorly the struggle to strengthen labor discipline, is tolerating large losses of work time, and has organized the socialist competition badly; some Communists are not displaying an example of labor creativity and of the fulfillment of personal socialist pledges.

It is not surprising, therefore, that this year the rayon implemented the agricultural output plan only for sunflowers and tobacco, and that it occupies 29th place among the republic's rayons in terms of procurements. During the 3 years of the 5-year plan it has produced 53,800 metric tons of grain below the plan; the corresponding figure for sugar beets is 157,000 metric tons below the plan, vegetables -- 4,000 metric tons, fruits -- 87,000 metric tons, meat -- 6,000 metric tons, milk -- 6,400 metric tons, and so on.

Leovskiy Rayon has yielded ground. This year it fulfilled the procurement plan for tobacco and eggs. As of 1 December meat production had declined 6 percent against the corresponding period of last year -- including a 23-percent fall in pork meat. The average daily weight gains of cattle and hogs fell by 18 and 23 percent respectively; there has been a decline in the livestock population.

Such a state of affairs in the rayon is explained primarily by the fact that the party raykom and its first secretary, M.A. Budishtyan, are poorly analyzing the processes taking place in the economy; political work among the masses is performed in isolation from economic tasks; the party principles of cadre selection, placement, and education are being violated. Discipline is low among farm leaders, and one encounters people who substitute bureaucratism for professionalism.

The system of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming continues to operate below capacity. The Collegium tolerates serious shortcomings in the organization of the production, procurement, processing, storage, and sale of fruit and vegetable products and displays poor concern to strengthen the sector's material and technical base, to develop the team contract, or to introduce industrial technologies into the production of fruits and vegetables.

Party, state, and economic organs must more rapidly eliminate the shortcomings in the development of the republic's agro-industrial compled and secure the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee's demands concerning the republic's weightier contribution to the implementation of the Food Program. We must make better use of the existing opportunities for this and exert the maximum effort to liquidate the indebtedness that has been allowed to occur in the sale of agricultural products to the state.

As before, the grain problem will be at the center of attention in 1984. The results of the current year have shown that, wherever the standard of farming has been high, we have succeeded to a considerable extent in mitigating the consequences of the drought and obtaining fair results. However, on many farms and in many rayons grain crops and the elimination of diversity of yield represent an enormous and crucial field of activity for the party organizations, specialists, and economic cadres. We must do everything to secure a universally high yield. This constitutes the central task.

In 1984 it is planned to gather 38.5 quintals of grain per hectare and take gross grain production to 3.3 million metric tons. It is planned to grow 43.9 quintals of corn per hectare and produce 1.6 million metric tons of this crop.

This task must be resolved by retaining the areas of winter crops with the additional sowing of corn too - [s podsevom i kukuruzy], by boosting the standard of farming, chemicalization, improving strain and hybrid seed stocks, and by observing the requirements of the new technologies.

In 1984 it is planned to obtain 270,000 metric tons of sunflowers and to sell 109,000 metric tons to the state. It is essential that these targets are considerably exceeded and that the gap that has opened up in the last 3 years is reduced. For these purposes we should sow not less than 130,000 hectares only with hybrid seeds according to the new technology, with the application over the entire area of a programmed sowing [sev], herbicides, fertilizers, and drying agents.

Our beet growers are confronted with complex tasks. In 1984 they must sell to the state not less than 3 million metric tons of beets, or 35.7 percent more than this year. Beet growing is now lagging far begind the 5-year plan targets. There are many reasons for this. But the main reason is the low level of cadres' responsibility for the fulfillment of state plans. The Kolkhoz Council, the Ministry of Food Industry, the raykoms, and the ravispolkoms must substantially raise the standard of the sector's management, mechanize it to the maximum, and organize work on the basis of a genuinely scientific agricultural technology, with the application of the new system of soil cultivation, and the organization of beet plantation irrigation.

In 1983 the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes grew and sold to the state 127,000 metric tons of tobacco. This is 60 percent up on the 1980 level. From its sale the farms made R647 million, obtaining more than R300 million profit. Many rayons have fulfilled the plan for the 3 years of the 5-year plan.

The momentum acquired must be consolidated. We should launch a struggle for the obtainment of 130,000 metric tons of tobacco in 1984. It is essential in the republic to plant it -- as in 1983 -- on an area of 78,000 hectares and to gather everywhere not less than 17-18 quintals of dry leaf per hectare. To this end we ought to complete the sector's transfer to the new cultivation technology that stipulates deep plowing following a stubble predecessor, the use of herbicides, the early transplanting of seedlings, and qualitative plucking of the leaf, and drying in a dense mass. It is necessary to deliver 2,000 new drying chambers to the farms in time for the season.

The last few years in the republic have witnessed an appreciable amount of work on the development of vegetable farming. Many rayons and farms are building up their output and are successfully fulfilling the plan for output sales to the state. It is nice to note the earnest shifts in the sector's development in Survorovskiy, Grigoriopolskiy, Kriulyanskiy, and Dubossarskiy rayons, which have fulfilled the plan for vegetable sales to the state. However, the republic as a whole still has not reached the planned goals for the 3 years of the 5-year plan.

It is essential in 1984 to sell not less than 1.25 million metric tons of vegetable products and partially make up the deficit to the state that has emerged during these 3 years. For this we need a radical improvement in the leadership of the sector and an increase in plan discipline and the cadres' sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of sales plans for each crop individually. We should sharply expand early nursery growing of vegetables and bring it up to 60-70 percent of the total production structure on the basis of preferential development of hotbed and greenhouse farming, and do everything to mechanize all processes in the cultivation of vegetable crops, particularly the harvesting, transportation, and grading.

It has become essential in 1984 to cultivate all vegetable crops in all areas only on the basis of new techniques, using the new system of soil cultivation, herbicides and pesticides. The area given over to vegetables must be as much as is required to ensure the fulfillment of plans without fail.

In 1983 the republic produced more than 1 million metric tons of fruit. Farms in Slobodzeyskiy, Strashenskiy, Orgeyevskiy, Chmishliyskiy, Dondyushanskiy, Dubossarskiy, and Kriulyanskiy Rayons made a weighty contribution to fulfilling procurement plans. Interfarm orchards are revealing their potential. But the plan for fruit production and sales was not fulfilled.

Party organs, ministries, and departments must work more energetically to fulfill the program eleborated for developing orchard farming on an intensive basis. To this end it is necessary to speed up the work of departments in the agro-industrial complex to establish interfarm intensive orchards and develop their infrastructure -- build more cold stores, fruit storage capacities, grading and packaging lines, and roads, irrigate orchards as much as possible, and organize reliable protection of plantations.

Substantial shifts in the development of viticulture have made it possible in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan to increase the average annual production of grapes by 24 percent compared with the same indicator for the 10th 5-Year Plan. But the sector has still not achieved the planned indicators. Moreover, it should be noted that the established structure of the vineyards does not fully satisfy the working people's demands for fresh produce or the needs of the sector's economy.

In order to increase the efficiency of viticulture, we must substantially extend the areas planted with table varieties, which should be grown on farms under all systems, regardless of their specialization. It is necessary to steeply increase the proportion of high quality industrial varieties of early-maturing grapes of the Pinot, (shofrana), Chardonnay, Traminer, and Aligote group and to set a course of cultivating three or four high quality varieties instead of an excessive number of different varieties. We should significantly improve the techniques for cultivating the plantations and make wide use of the new, efficient planting systems. It is also important to improve the quality of the winemaking product and significantly increase the production of fine wines and champagne-type wines, bringing them up to 40-45 percent of the total volume.

In the course of the Food Program's implementation, a further increase in the production of livestock products was ensured. In the current year the republic has fulfilled plans for purchases of milk, eggs, wool, and astrakhan. The livestock and poultry population has increased. Meat stock raising is being developed efficiently on farms in Grigoriopolskiy, Kagulskiy, Kriulyanskiy, Floreshtskiy, and Faleshtskiy Rayons, which have created a firm feed base, are using feed rationally, and have improved working and living conditions for livestock workers. In the dairy sector successes were achieved by stockmen in Brichanskiy, Oknitskiy, Slobodzeyskiy, and Floreshtskiy Rayons, who fulfilled plans for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan for milk sales to the state.

In 1984 it is planned to further increase meat and milk production and procurements. The state must be sold 310,000 metric tons of meat and 850,000 metric tons of milk. The necessary conditions exist in the republic for the implementation of this difficult program, but they must be better utilized.

The main reserve is to bring all the rayons up to the standard of those that ensure a steady increase in the rate of growth of production of output on the basis of the creation of a guaranteed feed base and better utilization of the livestock complexes' capacities that constantly improve their stock, and make wide use of industrial techniques for raising animals.

It is necessary to significantly improve the standard of management of the meat sector in the republic, to continue work on the creation of a firm feed base and the concentration of feed grain, to ensure that all livestock complexes operate to full capacity, to observe veterinary requirements more strictly, to reduce population losses, and to ensure average daily weight gains of 800 grams in cattle and 500-550 grams in hogs.

In 1983 marked shifts took place in dairy farming. Milk yields per standard cow increased by 390 kg, to reach about 3,000 kg. But the existing number of cows, the work being done to improve the stock of the dairy herd, and the increased volume of green feed procured with a high protein content and of high quality silage laid in during the phase of waxy ripeness of corn give us the opportunity to surpass the rates of milk production achieved. This question must receive more concrete attention from all party raykoms, and rayispolkoms, agrarian ministries and departments, and all farm leaders.

The concentration and specialization of poultry farming have created real prerequisites for speeding up the increase in poultry meat and egg production. In 1983 enterprises of the MoldPtitseprom science-and-production association are selling the state 50 percent more meat for human consumption than in 1980. But here too the available potential is not adequately utilized. The Ministry of Agriculture must resolutely eliminate shortcomings in this sector and tackle persistently the questions of modernizing and building new capacities for increasing output. In 1984 the volume of sales of poultry for slaughter must be increased to 45,000 metric tons.

It is now a crucial time in stockraising -- the wintering of livestock. As yet, it is proceeding smoothly, in the main. Its continued success must be ensured. At the same time we should everywhere elaborate and implement concrete measures aimed at further increasing livestock productivity, increasing the production of milk, meat, eggs, and other livestock products, and thereby achieving a significant reduction in indebtedness regarding sales of these products to the state. The year 1984 must see a breakthrough in this matter.

Resolving the tasks of strengthening the feed base should be regarded as a subject of special concern for rural Communists. It is necessary to further improve the structure of feed crops and ensure that they comply as far as possible with the requirements for the production of cheap feed with well balanced nutrient content. It is necessary to retain sowings of corn for silage over an area of 180,000-200,000 hectares, and to procure at least 4.5 million metric tons of silage matter. It is necessary to significantly increase the productivity of arable land, so as to ensure that the yield of corn for silage is at least 250-300 quintals, alfalfa -- 400-450 quintals, and feed root crops -- 400-500 quintals.

The successful resolution of agrarian questions depends largely on labor discipline among rural workers. Unfortunately, it should be noted that in this respect things are going far from well in the countryside. According to the Central Statistical Administration, in August and September 1983, in a number of rayons, only 20-21 days' work in social production was done per worker eligible for work.

In Chimishliyskiy Rayon, losses due to absenteeism and failure to turn up for work totaled 47,000 person-days in September. The rayon leaders had to ask for VUZ students at technical schools and vocational and technical institutions to be sent to help with the harvest, and they worked 44,000 person-days. The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau condemns this practice. It is necessary to study in greater depth the causes of the low level of discipline on farms and to adopt measures of an organizational, social, and educational nature to impose due order in this matter. It is time agriculture was oriented toward using its own manpower.

There are serious shortcomings in the development of arable farming under irrigation. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources in the republic (Minister B.N. Oleksich) is not fulfilling its plan targets for irrigation construction work. Schedules have been disrupted for the erection of a number of important facilities and the commissioning of certain finished irrigation systems is being held back. The ministry must draw earnest conclusions from the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau's assessments of its activity and rectify the situation.

All ministries and departments concerned with water resources construction, party raykoms, and rayispolkoms must adopt measures to develop capacities for land reclamation construction work improve the quality of design work, and significantly improve the standard of organizational and mass political work in labor collectives. There should be a major breakthrough in stepping up the rate of water resources construction so as to assimilate the R91.9 million of capital investments allocated for 1984 and commission irrigation systems over an area of 24,000 hectares. Party and economic organs and leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises must make more rational use of irrigated land and considerably increase the return per irrigated hectare.

It is necessary to improve the work of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Moldavian State Cooperative Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Supply of Agriculture and to organize the efficient supply to farms of technical equipment, spare parts, mineral fertilizers, and chemical plant-protection agents. The Moldavian Association for Agrochemical Supply of Agriculture must organize the intelligent application of fertilizers, increase the return on them, and ensure reliable protection of the crop.

The work of processing industry enterprises needs to be substantially improved. At some of them, as a result of the low level of skills and production discipline among servicing personnel, equipment is utilized only poorly and is allowed to break down and go out of operation. Ministries and departments in the sector must actively implement measures at the enterprises to build up and modernize production capacities, reduce manual labor, improve the output's quality, and ensure its safekeeping. It is necessary to properly organize cooperation between industrial and agricultural collectives and launch effective socialist competition for the prompt, high quality procurement and processing of raw materials and for increasing the output of the end product per hectare of land.

Party, soviet, and economic organs should give more concrete attention to questions of production relations within the agro-industrial complex. It is necessary to cut short instances of illegitimate encroachments on the resources of kolkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and to strive to strengthen their financial position.

Keen attention should be devoted to the development and improvement of autonomous financing relationships in the countryside -- that important principle and method of socialist competition and powerful lever for the attainment of high and results for the minimum expenditure of material, manpower, and financial resources.

In the first 3 years of the 11th 5-Year Plan the number of enterprises in our republic that have been newly commissioned or extended and modernized is 38. Considerable work has been done to develop prefabricated housing construction. New large-panel housing construction capacities are being assimilated in Kishinev and Beltsy. A house building combine has been commissioned in Tiraspol. The expansion of capacities at the Kagul rural housing construction combine is nearly complete.

But in general the state of affairs in this sector is still unsatisfactory. Only 90 percent of the state capital investments limit was assimilated in 1983. During that time only 75 percent of the year's volume of fixed capital was commissioned, and the target for commissioning housing was 91 percent fulfilled. Schedules for commissioning a number of social and consumer facilities were not met.

As before, the main construction ministries and departments are working below their capacities. The greatest underfulfillment of plans for housing and children's preschool institutions was tolerated by the subcontracting organizations employed by nonconstruction ministries and departments. In the first 11 months of 1983 the Glavmoldavprommontazh underfulfilled work at projects being commissioned by the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Rural Construction to the tune of more than Rl.1 million. This jeopardized the planned commissioning of a large number of apartment blocks, health care facilities, preschool institutions, and industrial projects.

The main reasons for the chronic underfulfillment of plans for assimilating capital investments are: the low level of party and state discipline displayed by construction worker cadres, Construction and Rural Construction Ministers N.I. Uzun and V.K. Yarutin, Glavmoldavprommontazh chief V.V. Borts, the trust chiefs, and the chiefs of construction subunits who are entrusted with construction production -- a most important sector of the republic's economic and social development; the poor monitoring of execution of decisions adopted on the part of gorkoms and raykoms and the republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and Gossstroy, the low standard of organizational and political work by party organizations among construction workers, the lack of normal conditions for their work and daily life, the high cadre turnover, and the chronic cadre shortage which has persisted over many years; and the slow introduction of the team contract and other progressive forms of organization of capital construction and the low standard of organization of operations at construction sites and of the industrialization of production. Disruptions of plans not only in the republic as a whole, but also at the most important construction projects should be examined from the viewpoint of the shortcomings mentioned.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the republic Council of Ministers adopted a special resolution providing for increasing housing commissioned in Kishinev in 1985 to 400,000 square meters, an increase of 60 percent on the expected level in 1983. Kishinev Gorkom and the city raykoms, the gorispolkom, and rayispokoms must particularly monitor the fulfillment of this resolution and concern themselves constantly with housing construction.

In 1984 it is planned to carry out a large volume of capital construction. It is planned to commission 22 percent more fixed capital than in 1983. We must commission the Moldavian Metallurgical Plant at Rybnitsa, the corn seed processing plant at Drokiya, the wholemilk substitute plant in Kalininsk, capacities at the Bendery grain products combine, the fish processing plant at Orgeyev, and other projects, as well as more than 800,000 square meters of housing. The volume of capital investments in the construction of housing and educational and health care facilities will be increased by 20.6 percent compared with 1983.

In order to ensure the assimilation of large volumes of capital investments, the republic's Gosplan, ministries, and departments must concentrate forces and resources as far as possible on projects scheduled for completion and on the most important projects, seek to reduce the duration of construction, and eliminate the practice of planning to commission projects, and especially housing, in the last few months of the year -- a practice which has been condemned.

It is necessary resolutely to eliminate incomplete deliveries of ferroconcrete structure to construction sites and strengthen discipline at enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. The republic's Gosplan and Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry must amend the plan, elaborate and implement a program for increasing the production of construction materials and structures in accordance with the construction workers' requirements, and adopt measures to speed up the assimilation of capacities for large-panel prefabricated housing construction.

In the past year there was some improvement in production indicators in transportation in the republic. But on the results of the 3 years, not one transport sector reached the control figures for the 5-year plan. The shortcomings noted in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Ministry of Railways Party Committee in Developing Initiative and Increasing the Responsibility of Communists in the Apparatus for the Fulfillment of the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee" apply wholly and fully to Moldavian transport workers.

The Ministry of Motor Transport is still failing to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for essential clients. Railroad transport makes only poor use of freightcars. Over a long period of time, the plan laid down for freight and passenger turnover have not been fulfilled by Moldavia's river transport workers. The low standard of service to passengers gives rise to many reproaches and justified complaints.

The republic's Ministry of Communications is slow to resolve questions of developing urban and rural telephone networks. The population makes many complaints about the work of the mails.

Trade and consumer services have an increasing part to play in implementing the CPSU's course of increasing the working people's well-being. Ministries and departments responsible for services to the population should radically restructure their work and bring it fully into line with modern-day requirements. It is also necessary for party gorkoms and raykoms, primary party organizations, and local soviets to substantially increase the level of leadership of enterprises and organizations in the service sphere and devote more attention to developing those sectors' material and technical base, improving the selection, placing, and education of cadres, and strengthening state and labor discipline.

Comrades! There is no more important task for us today than to achieve through practical actions the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans for economic and social development in 1984. And this is not only an obligation, but a patriotic duty for every Soviet person, every labor collective, every party and public organization.

The implementation of plans and the attainment of high production results must be the aim of all economic activity, socialist competition, and economic, organizational, and ideological education work by party, trade union, and Komsomol organs and local soviets, which are called upon to orient labor collectives toward constantly, persistently seeking additional reserves to ensure the uninterrupted operation of the republic's national economy.

The most important task for the republic party organization is to implement the proposal made by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and supported by the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum, to achieve an above-plan increase of 1 percent in labor productivity and to reduce the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent. This must be regarded as the party's additional target, on top of the plan.

At the meetings and rallies taking place in labor collectives, Moldavia's working people are approving this concrete task set by the party. And it is necessary to use all the organizational, ideological, and economic means available to us to support the new patriotic movement that has begun, to organize everywhere the elaboration and adoption of corresponding pledges, to open special savings records for enterprises, construction sites, sovkhozes, and all organizations, and to actively encourage those who achieve the best results.

We should also support other forms of the people's initiative, revive the undeservedly forgotten movement to increase the shift coefficient of equipment operation and achieve the planned degree of labor-intensiveness, to launch more widely the socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1984 plan and the targets for the 5-year plan as a whole, and to give still greater scope to work to impose exemplary order and organization in production and in all sectors of economic and cultural building.

It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of party, state, and economic leadership of the economy and to resolutely improve -- as the CPSU Central Committee's December Plenum demands -- the style and methods of organizational and political education work by all components of the republic party organization.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee's report [otchet] is a concrete program for our activity in this respect. This document will be the subject of special discussion at the next Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee plenum. But we should begin to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution without delay. This applies to all party, soviet, state, trade union, and Komsomol organs from top to bottom, from the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee to the party group, from the ministry to the team.

It is necessary to increase the role of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Secretariat, and apparatus in monitoring the fulfillment of decisions; to adopt measures aimed at establishing a truly partyminded, businesslike style in the activity of the Council of Ministers, ministries and departments, and the entire administrative apparatus, to resolutely eradicate manifestations of local and departmental narrowmindedness, bureaucracy, and red tape, and to strive for efficiency and flexibility in work and the strengthening of state and plan discipline. The efforts and attention of party, soviet, and economic organs and labor collectives should be concentrated on the main directions of the intensification of social production.

It is necessary to improve work with cadres, increase their sense of responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them, and develop and consolidate in every way the among cadres the creative, scientific approach to the resolution of educational problems, practical efficiency, a sense of pri· 'ple, and a self-critical approach. Measures must be adopted to reduce the administrative and management apparatus and use cadres with due effectiveness actually in production.

It is necessary in every way to promote a further enhancement of the role of primary party organizations, help them to exercise the right to monitor the administration's activity, and more energetically pursue the restructuring of the forms and methods of work in team contract conditions. We should seek to ensure that there are more Communists in the teams and that each of them is a real enthusiast for the new task.

It is necessary to bring about a drastic change in ideological education work and to persistently strive to see that it ensures the unity of word and deed everywhere, prompts people to fulfill targets and carry out conscientious, highly productive labor, and helps strengthen discipline, organization, and order.

Gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must ensure profound study by communists and all working people of the materials of the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum and the ninth USSR Supreme Soviet session, the text of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech at the plenum, and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee To Improve the Style and Methods of Party Organizations' Activity in the Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum."

The December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee put forward tasks of tremendous economic, social, and political significance. Their implementation and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of 1984 plan targets is our party duty and obligation. The most important thing today, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech said, is to "set the tone and set a worthy personal example in work, do everything to develop the economy and social relations and to improve people's life, and be guided in everything strictly by lofty Leninist principles." The Central Committee Bureau expresses the deep conviction that the republic's party aktiv will always be guided by these lofty demands of the party's Central Committee.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the Communists and all the working people of Moldavia, inspired by the decisions of the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the ninth USSR Supreme Soviet session, will spare no effort to implement the party and state plans and achieve new successes in communist building. (prolonged applause)

P.K. PONOMARENKO FUNERAL HELD 20 JANUARY

PM242102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 84 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Last Respects"]

[Text] On 20 January Moscow paid its last respects to Panteleymon Kondratyevich Ponomarenko, personal pensioner of Union status and CPSU member since 1925.

The hall where the coffin had been placed was decked out in funeral garb. There were many wreaths in the hall, including a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers. On red velvet there were the awards bestowed on P.K. Ponomarenko for services rendered to the motherland.

The funeral vigil was mounted by responsible personnel of the CPSU Central Committee and representatives of party and public organizations.

A funeral meeting was held at Novodevichye Cemetery where P.K. Ponomarenko was buried.

FORMER COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN DIES

LD241354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 24 Jan 84

[Excerpt] Moscow, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- It is reported here today that Mikhail Lesechko, former deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, died on 21 January after a long illness. He was 75.

SECOND EDITION OF CHERNENKO SPEECHES PUBLISHED

LD232124 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Jan 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Political Literature Publishing House has published a second, amplified edition of a collection of selected speeches and articles by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The book deals with some of the most important questions of the domestic and foreign political activity of our party, raising the leading role of the CPSU to the stage of mature socialism, and strengthening its inviolable unity with the people. Together with works of the latter period, the book also contains some materials from the first edition of the collection, published in 1981.

RIGA GORKOM FIRST SECRETARY REELECTED

PM241433 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 15 January 1984 front-pages a 1,000-word LATINFORM report headed "The Riga City Party Conference," reporting the conference which was held in Riga on 14 January and followed by a Plenum of the Riga Latvian Gorkom, at which "Ya.Ya. Bagris was elected first secretary of Riga Gorkom."